

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



*techniques
of
monopoly*

VOL. XLVI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1947

NO. 9

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

LABOR DAY—1947

The noose is thrown, O men of toil,
With heartless hangmen rests your lot;
Will you commence their plans to foil,
And untie the crucial strangling knot?
The trap was set and promptly sprung
By captors cruel, with vicious wrath;
Will you, in silence, trail along,
And let them bar your freedom's path?
The die is cast, the issue crystal-clear,
And open warfare in your lap is thrown;
The showdown-time, at last is here,
Your course of action must now be shown:
To meet your foes with weapons supreme,
The joining of ranks, at once, must be done;
For internal peace you must plan and scheme,
And divided units combine as one!
It's do or die, and *you* must choose;
The peril is real and no time to lose!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

TOILERS OF THE SEA

We were whooping it up in Spanish Joe's
Three hands from the Cape Charles' crew;
Reminiscing of gals in the Argentine
When suddenly a siren blew.
My two mates dashed for the waterfront,
But I must end my brew.
My good ship pulled out into the stream,
What now was I to do?
With clothing, gear, and tools shanghaied
I could not work ashore,
For Renz, Hotluff, McGonigle
Or Shultze in Baltimore.
I shouted to the tug-boat man:
He said: "Come leap aboard!
"I'll ship you on the Cape Charles, yet."
He clanged his bells and roared!
From high upon the wet string-piece
I launched a widening leap.
I landed on some new spread paint
And bang!—I fell asleep.
That night I woke down the Jersey coast,—
Quite sore from stem to stern.
The chief said: "Sparks, turn to below."
I paid him no concern.
Sing ho!—good mates round a bottle o' rum
As you move down the Spanish Main—
Don't stay too long with a bottle o' brew
When the goodship blows again.

"TIFFANY,"
L. U. No. 3.

DOUBLE MEANING

It really happened at the C. S. C. Shipyard
at Wilmington, California. The "tests and
trials" foreman sent two newly-made marine
wiremen "to lift the brushes of some winch
motors" where tests were to be made that night.
Now our new wiremen knew only one mean-
ing for the word "lift." You guessed it! They
very stealthily accomplished the job and pre-
sented the brushes to a very mad foreman as
he was about to start his tests.

A. P. ALDRICH,
L. U. No. 11.

CANDIDNESS

Wife: "If you really love me so much, why
don't you take out a life insurance policy and
make me your beneficiary?"

Lineman: "Because my dear, I don't want you
to be a widow."

A. SHATCHON,
L. U. No. 3.

THE RIGHT ANSWER

Pat had been courting Bedelia for five years
—and Bedelia to give him a little hint, inquires
if there is any reason why they cannot get
married.

Turning to Bedelia, Pat says: "And who
would have us?"

ROBERT H. SMELTZER,
L. U. No. 98.

Brother Lemberger writes:

"Having worked at the electrical construction
trade for several years, I have learned a few
tricks on how to use some of the simpler tools.
Thought maybe some of the Brothers would
like to hear about them."

HOW TO USE A SCREW DRIVER, PLIERS AND HAMMER

Screw Driver. A screw driver should be used
to chop and chip concrete, stone, brick, etc. It
may also be used to cut studding and joists
and, as a sort of a pinch bar to raise floor
boards. The best tool to strike it with is a pair
of side cutters. Never use a screw driver to
insert wood screws—a hammer is much faster
—the screw driver might be used to remove the
screws.

Pliers. Side cutting pliers were made primar-
ily to drive and pull nails and attack other for-
eign substances. In close places they can be
used as a good short-handled crow bar. Occa-
sionally they are used to cut or twist wire.

Hammer. There are only two principal pur-
poses for a hammer. (1) The claw serves well
as a sort of hatchet or chopping instrument on
any sort of material; the bell to pound in wood
screws. (2) A thing to leave laying atop a ladder
to fall on someone's head when the ladder is
moved. (Same goes for wrenches).

C. M. LEMBERGER,
L. U. No. 735.

FAMOUS LAST WORDS

"The rubber gloves! You need 'em there."
Cried the boss, old Joe St. Claire.
"A dead-end this: I know for sure."
Were the final words, of Mike Mature.

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 18.



He won't stay long, he's a boomer, he'll raise
cain, gripe about the grub, make a few conditions,
tell "Pete" where to get off, then pull the pin!

TED MUNSON,
L. U. No. 77.

TODAY

Yesterday's gone and with all of our knowing
We can't say tomorrow will ever be here,
If the weatherman states it will be colder and
blowing,

It's apt to be pleasant and warmer and clear;
So why pile intentions on the shelf for tomor-
row?

Tomorrow, too often, is far, far away
To each smiling face there'll be one that wears
sorrow

For passing by things that could be done today.

Though we may think a day is not worth the
saving,

Father Time doesn't wait while we gain our
success,

A battle's not won by leaving flags out and
waving,

It's the action that counts in the world's
great progress;

So why play the tune and leave the song for
tomorrow?

It may be tomorrow there'll be no song to
sing,

Our vision is bad when we delay things to
borrow

Some time from the future that we have today.

Let's have your good deeds and the kindness
you harbor,

If there are smiles you can bring don't come
with them late,

Don't lurk in the rear when your heart's filled
with ardor,

It may lose its value if you keep it and wait;
So grab up your task while the time is in
keeping,

And spread all your love while you're safe
on the way,

'Cause yesterday's gone and we may find you
"sleeping"

If you wait for some time that is yours for
today.

TIP REYNOLDS,
L. U. No. 65.

*Answer to Brother Abe Glick's poem "Injun-
ction" which appeared in the June issue.*

AH NO!

Freedom will cease to function?
Ah no! Not as long as labor has gumption,
To join hands, stride side by side
Chests held out, heads held high,
And exclaim with pride—
"This is my union!"

LOUISE H. ROURKE,
Wife of Thomas Rourke, L. U. No. 58.

RISE TO RICHES

He was overalled with his hair uncut,
His voice not pleasing, a husky burr,
But he held his hat and waited his turn,
How refreshing it was when he called me "SIR."
I hired him there upon the spot,
And sent him in to the factory's whirr,
I saw him later on a foreman's job,
His brown eyes twinkled as he called me "SIR."
The years slipped by and he went on up,
Over pretty boys, rude boys, just-as-good-as-you
boys,

Who working as hard made scarcely a stir,
As GENERAL MANAGER he called me in
Inquired my health and he called me "SIR."

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

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Magazine

CHAT

"Parade of Clowns" is the title of the painting used on the cover this month. The artist is Lucille Blanch.

We did not intend a subtle dig at monopolists, but come to think of it, it is singularly appropriate. Reproduction by courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

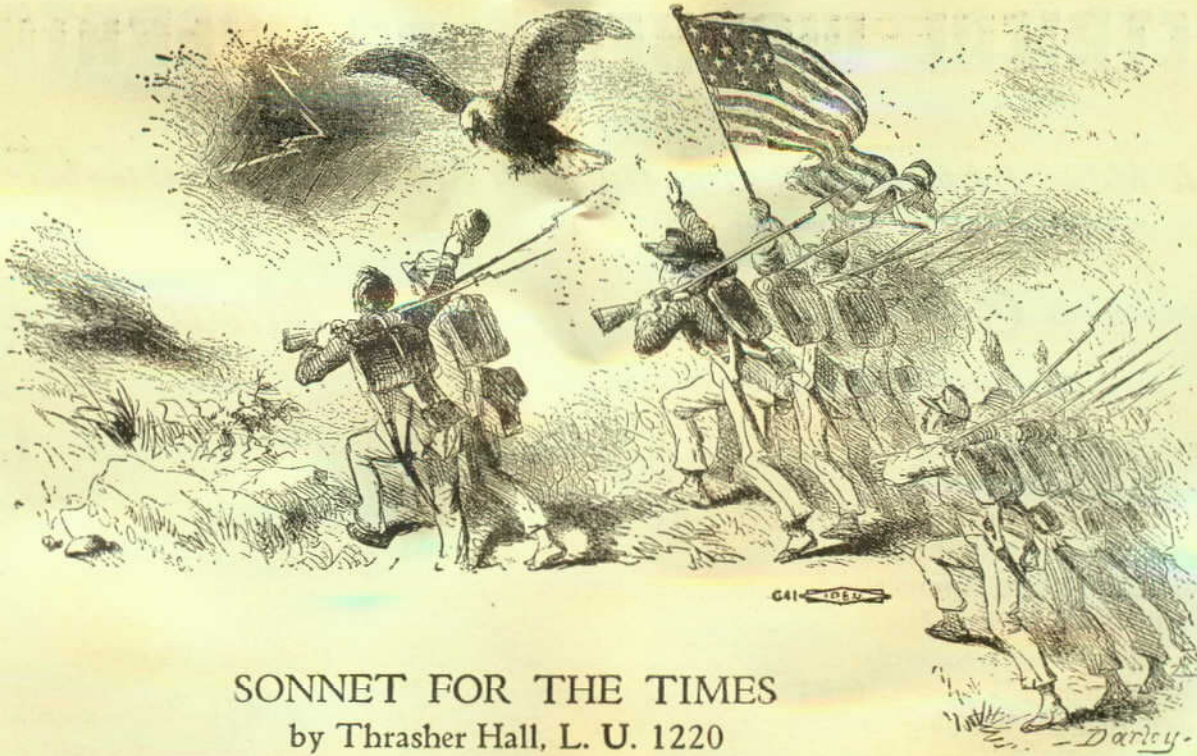
* * *

Paper again. The quality of paper in this issue is very bad. We realize this. We have filed strong protests with the paper company. The company threw up its hands, and said in effect "We can do nothing about it."

This appears to be the situation. The company needs casein properly to coat magazine paper. Five years ago casein could be bought for 8 cents a pound. It now costs 75 cents a pound. The casein market has been cornered. It is a monopoly. As a result the company refuses to buy casein. Poor quality paper results. The consumer is the victim.

* * *

This brief glimpse behind the scenes of one important industry may give a clue to what is going on in all industries today, and a clue to high prices. Where is it going to stop? Good will no longer seems to be a factor. The law of supply and demand is suspended. Read the leading article on monopoly in this issue, and weep.



SONNET FOR THE TIMES

by Thrasher Hall, L. U. 1220

There is a tyrant far far worse than all
 That sword and rack have made, for clothed with show
 Of liberty he presses down the low
 And rules an unseen despot in the hall
 Of senates. Gold, his name, and from the tall
 Bleak towers of privilege and wealth forth go
 His janissaries to deal blow on blow
 On justice while its praises loud they bawl.
 Silken his bonds yet strong for he uncouth
 Means spurns to chain down states: he sheds a tear,
 This tyrant, though he crushes man, for youth
 Made old and age made wretched with want's fear:
 He bids men speak but dares them utter truth
 And bloody-handed weeps at freedom's bier.



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MONOPOLY *Growth Affects* *All National Policies*

A MANAGER of a large mill in New England was talking to a staff member of the Electrical Workers Journal. He said: "I am surprised at the furor that has been raised against the National Association of Manufacturers. My company has belonged to the N.A.M. for years, and we have never been asked about any policy of the kind that was against labor." If this sincere and well-intentioned manager had picked up the La Follette report made several years ago on the N.A.M., he would have learned the reason.

The N.A.M. claims dues-paying members in the number of 15,000, but only about 60 of these supply the active leadership in the powerful organization. It is run by a small clique of great corporations. The La Follette report said:

"Through the N. A. M. and its affiliated national network of employer associations, this small group of powerful interests has organized the strategy for a national program of employer opposition to labor unions and to any action by the Government to improve the conditions of labor.

Desires to Crush Labor

"Prominent members of this inner clique of corporations have denied their own employees the right to organize. . . . The committee's studies show that many of these corporations made extensive use of labor spies and purchased hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of tear gas and sickening gas to crush the labor organizations formed by workers in their plants.

"With the funds of this group of powerful corporations, the N. A. M. has flooded the country with biased propaganda directed against organizations of American workmen and against social legislation adopted by Congress.

"In some cases the N.A.M. has contrived to arrange for the sponsorship of its propaganda by others for the purpose of misleading the public into believing that it came from an independent source."

A single propaganda subsidiary of the N. A. M.—the so-called National Industrial

Attack on labor arises from new concert of interest among vast aggregates of capital.

Information Committee—spends about three million dollars a year on "education."

It Wears a Mask

"A few years back the N. A. M. went in heavily for university economics professors. It hired a batch of them to write 'free enterprise' articles, a la N. A. M. It sent these out in a free daily syndicate service to newspapers, under the camouflaged name of 'Six Star Service,' with no indication that the N. A. M. was the real sponsor. Many other such masked services were put out by the N. A. M. to deceive the public.

"Also, the N. A. M. has hired such newspaper columnists as George Sokolsky and such radio commentators as Fulton Lewis, Jr., in the hope of using them to spread the N. A. M. 'party line.'

Here's Where the Money Goes

"No outlet has been overlooked by the N. A. M. Its own report for 1946 gives a clue to where some of the money goes:

"Its speakers delivered 1,000 talks to women's clubs, civic groups and student bodies.

"N. A. M. advertisements ran in 500 daily newspapers and 2,000 weeklies.

"Twice-a-week radio programs were put on over national networks.

"Daily stories went out to the wire services and major metropolitan newspapers throughout the country.

"A clipsheet service went every week to 7,500 weekly papers.

"A special publication known as 'Industry's View' went regularly to 2,500 columnists, editorial writers and radio commentators. (Judging from the way some of these columnists and commentators write, they are swallowing the N. A. M. line in toto.)

"Over 1,600,000 pamphlets and booklets went out during the year to schools, libraries and individuals.

"N. A. M. newsreels were given 46,000 showings before school groups, women's clubs and thousands of other groups.

"Other publications were 'tailored for specific groups of opinion moulders'—for example, 'Trends,' which went to 37,000 educators; 'Understanding,' to 15,000 clergymen; 'Farm and Industry,' to 35,000 farm leaders; 'Program Notes' to 40,000 officials of women's clubs."

Antitrust Law

The fact is, the rise of monopoly, its gradual permeation of every branch of economic life, and the new concert of interest between various monopolistic enterprises, marks the most salient fact in the political and economic life of the United States. It is true that monopoly has been a problem since the 1890's when the Sherman Antitrust Law was written. At that time, about 60 bills were introduced in Congress looking toward the control of monopoly, but Mr. Sherman, who was afterwards rewarded with the Vice Presidency, saw to it that a very conservative measure was written. The Sherman Antitrust Law was only a small obstacle in the way of the extension of monopolistic enterprise. There were many devices developed to make monopoly work, without violation of the law—the use of patents, for instance; the use of holding companies; the use of reporting offices. The monopoly has spread and spread until it is the most powerful force in the country. The chief energies of the political life of a man like Senator Robert M. La Follette, the elder, was directed against the rise of monopolistic enterprise. Senator George Norris arose to power in fighting monopolies. Whole political parties have been formed with the sole purpose of attacking monopolistic control. These have arisen, made some impact upon the generation, and disappeared.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming has devoted a good part of his public career in pointing out to the American people the goals and strength of monopoly. He said recently over the radio:

Close the Loopholes

"The first essential step to preserve the American way of life, which means opportunity for the people, is to stop the loophole, in the antitrust laws by which monopolistic mergers are constantly being formed. It is idle to talk of depending only on prosecution under the Sherman Act after the monopoly has been created or the conspiracy has been matured. When a monopoly has

been established or when conspiracy against competitive industry has been committed, it is too late to save opportunity for the people. Prevention rather than prosecution is the essential remedy.

"Monopoly by a technical legal victory in the Supreme Court a quarter of a century ago by two five-to-four decisions took the teeth out of the Clayton Antitrust Law, and from that day to this concentration has been proceeding steadily both in business and in Government. We must put those teeth back into the Clayton Antitrust Law by so amending it as to make certain that it means what former President Taft, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in one of the dissenting opinions thought it meant. We must make it possible for the Federal Trade Commission to bar monopolistic mergers by prohibiting the purchase of assets as well as the purchase of capital stock. We should not permit a lawyer's technical interpretation of the statute to stand in the way of economic and political salvation for the free people of the United States."

Congressman Estes Kefauver of Tennessee has devoted a part of his career to fighting monopoly. Mr. Kefauver has gone on record against the extension of this method of control.

"The power of monopolistic business has been rising steadily in the United States during recent years. The 200 largest corporations increased their relative position of ownership from 1/4 of the assets in 1909 to 48 percent in 1929 and to 55 percent in the early thirties and to more than 60 percent at the present time. Moreover, the war gave further boosts to the rise of monopolies.

Now we have self imposed on the wartime gains a postwar merger movement which is bringing the power of monopolies to an all-time high. Big business is now buying up small firms, many of them throughout all manufacturing industries.

This Is Monopoly

"The trend toward monopolies will soon lead invariably to the complete dominance over our whole economy. This nation was founded and built by men who believed in individualism. It has grown great under a system carried on largely by individual capital. The increased concentration of economic power is dooming free enterprise. The present trend of great corporations to increase their economic power is directly contrary to meritorious competitive development. . . .

"If we want to preserve what most of us think of as the American way of life, namely, competition, freedom of opportunity, a chance for the little guy, we must act now and stop the steady onward march of monopoly before monopoly takes us all, and the first step to be taken is to plug this wide-open, glaring loophole in the Clayton Law."

Senator O'Mahoney told the Chamber of Commerce recently:

"You gentlemen in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States who are so concerned about placing some sort of prohibition on labor unions overlook the fact that the cold figures before the Bureau of Internal Revenue show that 455 corporations, which constitute less than one percent of all the corporations in the United States

actually own 51 percent of the corporations. . . ."

The war strengthened the growth of monopoly, as Congressman Kefauver pointed out in his speech of July 16 in the Congress.

"The 100 largest corporations obtained 67 percent of the prime war contracts, 45 percent of the carbon steel, 70 percent of the alloy steel, 81 percent of the aluminum, 79 percent of the copper, 66 percent of the copper-based alloy, operated 75 percent of the Government-owned plants, received 66 percent of the funds provided by the Government to private industry for scientific research and development, and secured the rights to peacetime patents resulting therefrom. If the 250 largest corporations obtain the Government-owned plants which they operated during the war—as they appear to be doing on the basis of the War Assets Administration's records—they will hold two-thirds of the productive capacity of the country. The aggregate facilities of these 250 giant corporations will be nearly equal to the entire productive capacity of all manufacturing corporations before the war."

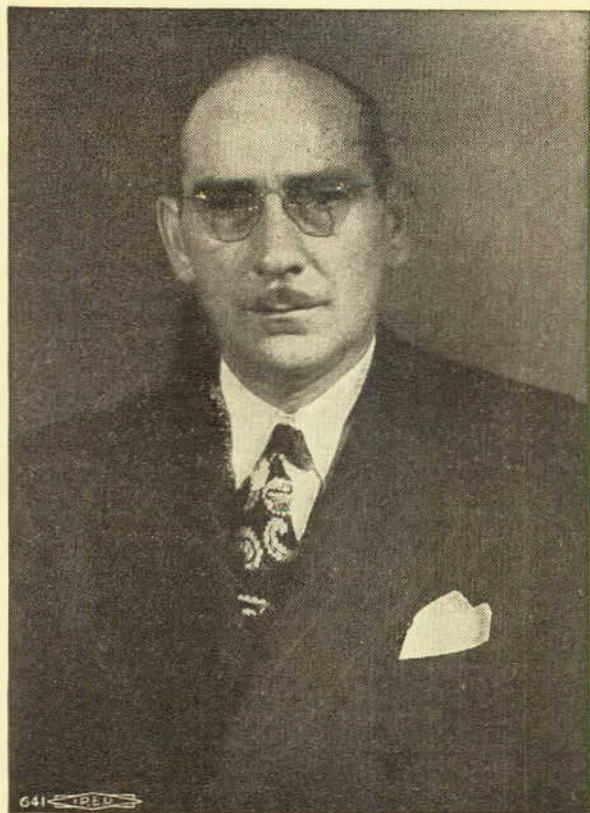
The Warning

If something is not done to stop this ground-swell concentration of wealth and control, there will be nothing left in America but monopolistic enterprise. Congressman Kefauver has warned in this regard:

"Perhaps there may be some doubt concerning the present onward march of monopoly. Perhaps there may be a few who do not realize that while we are repressing labor, monopoly in industry is growing stronger every minute. Let me call to your attention the fact that in the first quarter of this year, merger activity in the United States reached the highest level for any corresponding period since 1931, and exceeded by 20 percent the level of the fourth quarter of 1946. And there is every reason to believe that this upward trend will continue almost indefinitely. During the war, as we all know, the giant corporations made tremendous profits. They now have the financial resources to absorb practically all small and medium-sized manufacturing corporations in the United States. At the end of 1945, the 62 largest listed corporations held \$8.4 billion of net working capital which was largely in highly liquid form. With this enormous reservoir of liquid wealth, the 62 giants could purchase the assets of nearly 90 percent of the total number of manufacturing corporations in the United States."

The large companies are gobbling up the small ones. The Federal Trade Commission has pointed this out in a report to Congress on "The Present Trend of Corporate Mergers and Acquisitions." Nearly three-fourths of the total number of firms acquired between 1940 and 1946 have been absorbed by large corporations with the average capitalization of five million dollars.

Labor is deeply concerned with this problem of centralization of wealth. It is concerned because it is the representatives of these people in Congress who have moved to shackle labor, raising a hue and cry about labor monopoly.



HONORABLE EDWARD A. GARMATZ

In the first by-election since the passage of the Taft-Hartley act, Edward A. Garmatz, L. U. No. 28, Baltimore, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,

was swept into U. S. Congress. Garmatz has been a working member of the union since 1919, and at the same time has made a distinguished record as a local magistrate.

How Can America STABILIZE 1947 Prosperity

THE President's Midyear Economic Report has attracted a good deal of attention throughout the United States. It points out that the highest national income and the greatest number of jobs ever achieved by the nation are the order of the day. National income has reached a rate of 225 billion dollars—the highest ever known in the history of the nation. Sixty million civilian jobs is the high mark reached in employment.

The President's report points out, however, that these great attainments are due to temporary and perhaps artificial props to the economic system. These props are: backlog demands of consumers; extensive use of savings and credit; extraordinary excess of exports over imports. These props can collapse at any moment.

General Summary

"Americans today live in a richer and more productive economy, and are enjoying its benefits more equitably, than ever before in peacetime history.

"At midpoint in the year 1947, we have surpassed previous high records of civilian production, and are now producing goods and services at a rate of 225 billion dollars annually. Month by month there has been talk of recession; month by month recession has failed to materialize. In June we reached a level of 60 million civilian jobs, regarded by many as impossible of attainment. Our standard of living is exceptionally high, and purchasing power has thus far been adequate to absorb completely the enormous production of American farms, mines, and factories. Farm income has attained a record level. The financial position of business is strong. A healthy slowing down in inventory accumulation has taken place. Business investment in plants and equipment has increased this year, even above the record highs of last year. Management and labor have cooperated in maintaining industrial peace, and a wide range of important collective-bargaining agreements have been signed without widespread strikes. With a slight reduction in the workweek, productivity is on the increase.

"The credit for this magnificent record is shared by American farmers, who exerted great efforts to plant and reap bumper crops; by workers, who stayed on the job and increased their productivity; by businessmen, who overcame many shortages and established new records in the production of more and better goods; and by leaders of industry and labor who strove for industrial peace in the face of serious difficulties.

"The unprecedented prosperity of our Nation must not be a cause for idle self-congratulation. We must remember that full employment at a high price level is being sustained at present by the reconversion demands of business and the backlog demands of consumers, by extensive use of savings and credit, and by an extraordinary excess of exports over imports.

President's economic report points out unstable elements in present set-up. Temporary props may give way

These are temporary props to our economic system. As they weaken, we shall need to make many basic readjustments to complete the transition to a permanently stable and maximum-level peacetime economy.

"These adjustments take time to accomplish in our free, enormous and complex economic system. They must be made before the lack of them produces serious unemployment and business decline. Adjustment through recession or depression is tragic, costly, and wasteful. Moderate adjustments, made in time, can accomplish more than drastic measures in a crisis produced by delay or neglect."

Wages

"Although the moderate and peaceful wage adjustments during the first half of the year improved the position of many wage earners, the majority of consumers were not directly benefited. Because of increases in the cost of living, the purchasing power of total consumers' incomes is no higher than at the beginning of the year.

"In some cases wage increases are still needed to attain workable relations in the wage and salary structure, and to alleviate hardship due to wages which are substand-

ard or which have risen substantially less than the increase in the cost of living.

"Except for such special circumstances, wage increases should be related to general trends in productivity and not made on a basis which forces price increases or prevents price reductions needed to assure sale of increasing supplies.

"With the wage adjustments already made and those still needed in special wage areas, it follows that the patterns of workable price relations ultimately arrived at will be on a somewhat higher price level than would otherwise have come about. However, this is not a justification for pyramiding wage-price increases or failing to make price reductions whenever and wherever possible.

"In the interest of those whose income has remained substandard, it is imperative that legislation be enacted to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, to increase the minimum wage level to at least 65 cents an hour, and to enlarge social-security benefit payments in view of the higher cost of living.

"Under the recent wage settlement in the coal-mining industry, the wages of coal miners occupy a place near the top of the wage structure. The earnings of the coal miners under the new contract must be judged in the light of the character of their work and the labor needs of the industry. There has been exaggeration of the size of this adjustment compared with the adjustments previously made in many other industries. Every effort should be made to absorb the cost increases in the coal-mining industry and the industries indirectly affected, through increased productivity and through reduction in profit margins.

"The increases that have already been made in coal prices are contributing to inflationary pressures. We have a right to expect that, as operating adjustments toward maximum efficiency are made and present shortages are overcome, the price of coal will be restored to a lower level, thus easing the cost situation for industrial, railway, and domestic users. Meanwhile, pyramiding of price advances by coal distributors is wholly unjustified.

"Similarly, increases in the price of steel would have a widespread inflationary effect. Steel companies should exercise extraordinary caution at this stage of our reconversion effort to see that increases in coal prices or other costs are offset as fully as possible through the savings of continuous and high-level operation. Recent favorable earnings should permit the absorption of an extraordinary cost over a short period in order to stabilize prosperity for the longer run.

"In no case should the particular wage increases in the mining industry be made the basis for wage demands in other fields governed by different circumstances.

"It is in the interest of steady expansion of the economy that, with the aid of collective bargaining, prices and wages be brought in line with general productivity trends."

Housing

"Although housing construction has been higher in 1947 than in 1946, it lags far behind the real needs of our people for homes. A much higher volume of housing output will be needed to help sustain maximum employment when temporarily sustaining forces—such as the huge net export

(Continued on page 379)



The White House



GLEN H. GILBERT, L. U. No. 68

Sets Up RESEARCH, EDUCATION Department

By GLEN H. GILBERT, L. U. No. 68

Colorado Federation of Labor moves into fore with modern agency. Electrical Workers are prominent

the program would attend and the rest of the convention was not introduced to the benefits that all the workers could glean from the workability of such an important program.

Electrical Workers Contribute

Let me say here that the Electrical Workers of the state and especially of L. U. No. 68, can and should derive great satisfaction from the fact that their contributions aided materially in achieving the goal. Since organizations as well as individuals are judged and known by their work, constructive or otherwise, I can conceive no other method by which we can advance ourselves in the principles for which we are organized than by personal or material contributions. The Electrical Workers can take just pride in the fact that we lead the field in all respects. We are justly proud that one of our members was elected vice-president of the federation by a large vote. J. Clyde Williams, business manager, L. U. No. 68, received one of the highest counts of votes of all the vice-presidents elected new or old, and the votes were well-deserved. We are proud to have one of our own rank and file in the federation, one who can bring us more information, and take ideas to the federation from one of the most progressive locals in the state.

Important Resolution

The presentation of Resolution No. 12, which was submitted by the education committee, was given along with the workability of such a resolution and how it could benefit all members of locals. However, much of our presentation and explanation of research and education could not be used in the short time we were allotted at the convention, due to the inability to show films or slides as well as other means of bringing research to the individual locals as their needs were recognized. Frank Farrell, the temporary director, briefly told how the program could work and how it would function throughout the state. At the close of the morning session the program was turned over to discussion of the possibilities for such needs. A few of the old timers gave voice to the benefits that could come from such a program. Mr. Carroll, an old-time miner who went through the Ludlow massacre with John Lawson, told of some of the hardships that were endured to make the organization what it is today. He was in favor of getting things going that would help one and all in getting in on the ground floor and knowing how to cope with situations that arise in the general everyday life of working people.

John Gross, Cliff Noxon, Jimmy Brown-

low and many others voiced their approval of such a program and how it could help organized labor in so many different situations.

The *Colorado Labor Advocate* has done a great job of informing its readers on the important happenings over the state as well as national affairs. Al Magnuson, editor, encouraged more subscriptions from the unions at large. The importance of making our own story available through good labor papers and magazines was strongly stressed. In no other way can true facts be given without distortion to the membership.

As usual the Electrical Workers lead the field; not only do we have an outstanding JOURNAL (which itself is an excellent example of what we mean by workers' education), but subscription by the entire membership of L. U. No. 68 to the *Advocate* is added proof that L. U. No. 68 is in the forefront of unions affiliated with the state federation. The need for supporting our own means of expression cannot be too strongly emphasized.

To conclude the program of the committee at the convention, Arthur Elder gave us some of his experiences as a teacher in workers' education. He is also a director of workers' education at the University of Michigan and has been in accord with our plan from the start. He asked for some of our ideas to take to the Michigan convention to be held later this month so the program we are establishing can reach more of the locals that need just such research as we are authorized to give. As the tax expert of the A. F. of L., Mr. Elder gave us some of the difficulties he and others have to face while in session at Washington, D. C. It made us more conscious of the fact that we must have the information to cope with the situations that will now arise with the passing of the Taft-Hartley bill.

Resolution No. 12, mentioned above is given here in its entirety:

RESOLUTION NO. 12

Department of Research and Education

WHEREAS, Objectives for the education and information of workers and for constructive public relations are clearly set forth in the preamble to the Constitution of the Colorado State Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Organized labor has become widely recognized as an influential body, and with this influence have come increased civic, social and economic responsibilities which demand an increasingly well-informed membership; and

WHEREAS, Many new members who have joined the ranks of organized labor during recent years must be given fuller opportunity to benefit by the knowledge and inspiration of the principles for which we stand, the objectives for which we strive,

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MY report to you will deal almost entirely with the work of the state education committee, its objectives and achievements. After the convention in Pueblo last year, the president of the federation appointed me as chairman of the Colorado State Education Committee. We immediately began work on the mandate of the convention which primarily was to take steps leading to the establishment of a Department of Education and Research in the state. Even at that time it was very apparent that the need for such a program was recognized. Opposition to the idea was not so great as the opposition to the methods to be used in creation of such a department. The convention also directed us to hold an institute to sound out the sentiment of the affiliates of the federation in the matter of workers' education. The institute was held in such a manner that no one person or one group could unduly influence the opinion of the delegates. This was to be "grass roots" thinking.

Opinions of All

Every delegate was given the opportunity to express his ideas and needs and wants. Overwhelming sentiment in favor of the program was expressed in the final report of the institute, which has been declared to be one of the best, if not the best of its kind ever held in this country. Intensive study of the field of workers' education in the country followed. As a result the employment of a temporary director and a campaign to raise the funds to cover the cost of a six weeks' program immediately preceding the convention was authorized by the federation executive board. The education committee was granted one day at the convention for presentation of its findings and recommendations. At previous conventions time was given to the education program before the main convention and was not included in the general program. Few workers were benefited by its outcome. As John Gross, past president, state federation, explained it, only those few who were very interested in



NELSON CRUIKSHANK,
Social security officer, American Federation of Labor

WE heard that Nelson H. Cruikshank was going to testify before the Senate subcommittee on health, and we thought that the hearing would be interesting as well as important. It was both, and there was a good deal of comment the next day in the press about the rather stormy session in which he participated.

Mr. Cruikshank is the director of social insurance activities for the American Federation of Labor. Testifying on the same day were James B. Carey of the C.I.O. and Horace R. Hansen of the Cooperative League of the United States. All three men, spokesmen for "people's groups," as Mr. Cruikshank designated, supported Senator Murray's S. 1320, "to provide a national health insurance and public health program" and they opposed Senator Taft's S. 545, "to coordinate the health functions of the Federal Government in a single agency; to amend the Public Health Service Act for the following purposes: to expand the activities of the Public Health Service; to promote and encourage medical and dental research in the National Institute of Health and through grants-in-aid to the States, to construct in the National Institute of Health a dental research institute; and for other purposes."

Good Health for All

Senator Murray's bill is a revision of the one he sponsored last year with several other Senators. It is a far-reaching attempt to make available to everyone the skill and knowledge of our best scientific training and research. The principles behind the health insurance proposal are that financial inability should deprive no one of adequate health services, and that through a government-sponsored insurance plan, which the whole population would pay for by taxes and salary deductions, all phases of national health can be promoted.

Senator Taft's bill recognizes "that health and medical functions are widely scattered through many agencies in the Federal Government with resultant confusion and duplication of effort," and "that there are inadequacies in the distribution of public health services and of medical and dental

Public Assistance VS. Real HEALTH Insurance

A. F. of L. fights for sound health bill. Senate committee rude to witnesses. Cruikshank presents case.

services in the United States," but it does not indicate that more need be done than to make medical and dental services available to individuals and families of whom it has been proved an inability to pay the whole or any part of the costs.

Here's the Difference

The difference in philosophies behind the bills is complete. The Murray bill is an extension of the social insurance principle, similar to old age insurance and unemployment insurance. The Taft bill is a continuation of ancient public assistance measures which demand a probe into the financial affairs of a person to determine if payment is or it not possible.

It appears to us that in such a matter as health, a means test would be particularly difficult to apply, especially since the bill which Senator Taft sponsors also gives the examiner authority to determine what proportion, if any, of a medical bill should be paid.

All over the world the use of the means test among democratic peoples has fallen into disuse. It is a humiliating device, and it would prevent even Senator Taft's hopes for improvement of the public health from being realized. The Senator is quoted as saying that probably 25 percent of our population would fall into this "medically indigent" classification. When so large a proportion as that is involved, and Mr. Cruikshank believes that on the American Medical Association's basis of determination, the percentage would be far greater, it seems obvious that a comprehensive plan in which everyone can participate is the most fair, and in the long run, most economical one to pursue.

Taft's bill is sponsored also by Senators Smith of New Jersey, Ball of Minnesota and Donnell of Missouri. Senator Smith served as chairman of the subcommittee and Senator Donnell was the chief inquisitor at the hearing we attended.

A. F. of L. Endorsement

Mr. Cruikshank pointed out, in an excellent statement which he delivered for the A. F. of L. that for years the American Federation of Labor has endorsed a national compulsory health insurance program. At all of its conventions since 1938 it has adopted resolutions to that effect. The position of the American Federation of Labor is that our experience with unemployment compensation and employment service shows the need to maintain Federal standards as the Murray bill provides. At the same time, provision is carefully made for maximum decentralization of administration so that local groups, familiar with local needs and acquainted with one another,

can work out their individual methods and problems. The national health insurance bill stipulates that local health service areas be designated and administered either by a local administrative committee headed by an executive officer, acting with the advice and assistance of the committee, or by a local administrative officer acting with the advice and assistance of a local advisory committee. The committees would be composed of doctors and other persons familiar with the health needs of the community and would "act to promote impartiality and freedom from political influence" in the administration of an area's health services.

Training Program

S. 1320 provides for assistance in training people in the medical and dental professions and in the construction of public and non-profit hospitals. Mr. Cruikshank remarked that the apprehension on the part of opponents to a national health insurance program who say that we could not supply what the bill guarantees, is a serious admission of the paucity of our medical facilities and that it confesses the urgent need for their systematic and rapid expansion.

Both of the spokesmen for labor declared that the workers of America are overwhelmingly in favor of health insurance and that they are willing to begin paying for it even though they would not be assured a specific date for the program's operating in full effect.

The line of reasoning and questioning on the part of Senator Donnell left great cause to doubt his sincerity in approaching the labor representatives. Rather than question the validity of the stand which these men had taken or the reasons for their testimonies, he felt it more important to know who had written the speeches, what specific books the men had read on compulsory insurance, and to read off the names of a group of labor personnel who had attended a social security conference on the subject of health insurance. The implication was that these independent union men were spokesmen for social security officials who would be interested in having a health insurance program inaugurated. Senator Donnell was neither respectful nor intelligent in his approach, a fact which was quickly recognized by Senator Murray, also a committee member. The latter Senator denounced sharply Senator Donnell's attitude, especially since Senator Donnell was being constantly assisted by a Dr. Margery Sharon, former committee employee who was discharged at the request of several of the committee members.

The opposition to the Murray bill comes chiefly from the doctor's organization, the American Medical Association, which has consistently refused to subscribe to any plan for public health insurance. The AMA has consented to back Senator Taft's bill because the rising tide of public opinion demands some action and the Taft bill is

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L. C. PALMER

THE Nation's capital has one of the modern apprenticeship plans in effect in the Nation. It is operated by Local Union No. 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It involves the highest standards of organization with the added feature that the director of apprentices and training is employed full time at a good salary. The apprenticeship program in Washington has attracted wide attention on the East Coast. The director of the service is L. C. Palmer. Mr. Palmer has acted as chairman of the local union joint apprenticeship committee for years and has had wide experience in the field; has been president of the union; and holds the important post of chairman of the District of Columbia Licensing and Examining Board.

How Plan Is Financed

The financial plan by which the apprenticeship system works is simple. An assessment of 10 cents an hour for every hour of work by apprentices is put into a special fund which is expended under the direction of the local joint apprenticeship committee. The fund accumulates to approximately \$10,000 a year. The committee operates in cooperation with the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry. It guards the educational opportunities of the apprentices, giving them a variety of training in all branches of the trade.

It's In the Bylaws

Section 6 of the bylaws of Local Union No. 26 states:

"Sec. 6. All apprentices shall pay an assessment of ten cents (\$.10) for each hour worked. The assessment shall be payable monthly by the apprentices to the financial secretary not later than the 15th day of the month for all time worked during the preceding month. All monies collected from the assessment provided in this section shall be deposited by the treasurer in a separate account to be known as the 'Apprentice and Education Fund Account,' and shall be expended in accordance with instructions of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee."

Nation's Capital Has Modern APPRENTICE System

L. U. No. 26 levies assessment on hours worked, appoints Director. Has 20 percent of new men inducted

The personnel guiding the destinies of this modern plan is as follows:

Personnel of the Washington, D. C.,
Electrical Apprenticeship and Training
Committee

Representing L. U. No. 26, I. B. E. W.

C. F. Preller
E. C. Cornwall, vice chairman
J. I. Creager

Representing Washington, D. C., Chapter
National Electrical Contractors Association

L. T. Souder, chairman
J. T. Kirchner
H. W. Kellams, secretary

Advisory Consultants
(acting without vote)

Gino J. Simi, director of D. C. Apprenticeship Training, area supervisor of Apprenticeship Training Service
U. S. Department of Labor

H. C. Clark, chief
Department of Vocational Education
D. C. Public Schools

D. W. Tracy, president
International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

R. W. McChesney, president
National Electrical Contractors Association

The apprenticeship system of Local Union No. 26 operates on a quota system. The

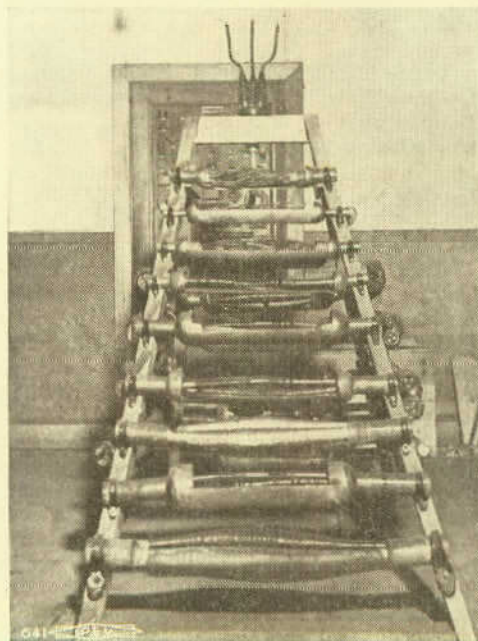
union has been very generous about inducting apprentices into the program. They have now under contract 80 young men, which is about 20 percent of the total membership of journeymen. This is regarded high by all authorities, but it will go a long way in wiping out the backlog which has accumulated over the war and depression years.

Interesting Course

The apprentice boy goes to school two nights a week at the Bell Vocational High School operating in connection with the Board of Education. The union supplies the instructors, but they operate from the payroll of the Board of Education. The union has a well-equipped locker room at the school, and each student is assigned a locker. The courses are varied and the school has offered a course in electronics and this winter will give a course in blue-print reading in addition to the regular conventional classroom work. The union also owns a good deal of experimental equipment which enables the student to make great advances in his training. A cable splicer's course is part of the regular curriculum. The union also has built up a library in films within the electrical field so that the student may advance rapidly in the arts through the medium of the eye. These films add a great deal of zest and interest to the courses.

Work Conditions Are Good

Local Union No. 26 enjoys very excellent work conditions in the Nation's capital. This union does not suffer the difficulties of a depression as quickly, or as long, as unions from some other communities. The Federal Government always has a backlog of building to do, and when a depression shows itself this construction program is put into operation and Local Union No. 26 reaps the benefit of this public-works program. The union is noted for its excellence of workmanship. It has carried on some of the biggest jobs in the world's history. The United States Department of Commerce building was called the largest office building in the world. This was wired by Local Union No. 26 men. The Pentagon building is much larger even than the United States Department of Commerce, and was also a union job. Hundreds of modern structures are going up at all times in the Nation's capital and they are union jobs. The Brotherhood also services the White House and the Nation's Capitol building. The buildings attain the utmost in modern service. There was a time when electrical construction was about five percent of any given commercial job. Now it runs 10 and 15 percent because there is so much air-conditioning on individual motors and elevators and such other individual technological advancements.



High HONOR Paid Vice-President Jacobs

By M. A. NEWMAN, Press Secretary, L. U. No. 1

FRANK W. JACOBS, International Vice-President of the newly-established eleventh district of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was paid high tribute at a testimonial dinner in his honor at the Hotel Jefferson Gold Room, Saturday, July 19, 1947. Many dignitaries from the International Office of the IBEW, officers of many local unions, labor leaders from surrounding cities, especial friends, and Local No. 1 Brothers were in attendance, a total of more than 550 guests.

One honored guest, Mayor A. P. Kauffmann of St. Louis, made an address honoring Frank, and I am taking the liberty to quote extensively from this talk. It exemplifies the feeling and thoughts from a civic leader for a labor leader.

In his address complimenting Jacobs on his appointment to his new and important IBEW position, Mayor Kauffmann said:

"We have assembled here tonight to do honor to one of St. Louis' outstanding captains of labor, who, through diligence and devotion to the cause, has so increased his stature that he is well and favorably known far beyond the limits of the city which is proud to claim him as a son.

Modern Success Story

"Frank W. Jacobs, whom we salute on this festive occasion, exemplifies the old-time American success story and disproves the theory popularly held by some of our disgruntled elements that this is no longer a land of opportunity.

"It didn't just happen that Mr. Jacobs became a respected leader of men and an important figure in our community.

"When he graduated from our public schools, he did not adopt the attitude that he was a finished product and close his mind to further knowledge and his spirit to further inspiration. Instead, eager to inform himself and to equip himself so that he might better serve his fellows, he spent many an hour that might have been devoted to the pursuit of pleasure to reading and to correspondence courses. While others were

Testimonial banquet becomes area celebration of honest labor leadership

content to relax and play, young Jacobs could be found at his study table, grounding himself in common law, labor law and economics. Later he had the privilege of attending the renowned Labor School of St. Louis University and we know today that he made the most of this opportunity.

"But I do not wish to convey the impression that Mr. Jacobs is merely a scholar or theorist. Quite the contrary, he is a practical worker—and a hard worker—who knows full well that knowledge not translated into action is useless. Early in life, when only 16 years of age, he went to work as an electrician apprentice, becoming a journeyman member of IBEW Local No. 1 in 1917. His skill and ability in his chosen field is attested to by the fact that he always worked steadily and served as superintendent for one electrical company for 19 years—this in itself is a record to be proud of.

"It was quite natural that his record and his sterling qualities should command the attention of you, his fellow members, and, as we look back, it was almost inevitable that you should ask him to become your fulltime president. So ably did he administer this office, which you gave him in 1940, that he soon attracted national attention and, while I know you regretted to lose him during the war years, I am satisfied you felt a great sense of pride in 'lending' him to your International Union for significant duties in the nation's capital and later in Chicago.

Services Won Him Recognition

"Mr. Jacobs has been in our midst again for a little more than a year. The story is now repeating. His magnificent performance of his local duties has again drawn the favorable attention of your International officers, and once more you have been



FRANK W. JACOBS

asked to 'lend' him to your 'high command.' In assuming the important duties of International Vice-President for the 11th District, Mr. Jacobs has the very best wishes of the community as well as his Brothers in this organization.

"I have every confidence we shall hear much of Mr. Jacobs as he begins now to write another chapter in his success story. And as he writes, he is adding glory not only to the name of Frank W. Jacobs, but also to Local No. 1, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and his native City of St. Louis.

"Congratulations, Mr. Jacobs, and hearty good wishes for continued success and happiness."

President Tracy Speaks

IBEW President Dan W. Tracy praised Jacobs for his ability and integrity, and also took the occasion to get in some licks against the vicious Taft-Hartley Law.

"Local No. 1's loss was our gain when I appointed Frank Jacobs as a vice-president of the IBEW," Tracy stated. "I will now feel much freer in my office at Washington, D. C., knowing that the IBEW will be most capably serviced in the 11th District, com-

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TESTIMONIAL DINNER
Honoring
FRANK W. JACOBS
Vice-President - 11th District

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

So Now You're

Public SPEAKING

"THEY'VE invited me to give a short talk at the meeting of the Civic Association." "I've been asked to present our proposal at a meeting of City Council." More and more of our members are coming up with remarks like these. Why? Because the electrical industry is an up-and-coming progressive one. We believe that our members, on the whole, are informed, alert; the quality of the letters and the activities described in our correspondence columns, monthly, are indicative of this. It is not surprising, then, that Electrical Workers, particularly officers of our local unions, should win recognition from their fellow citizens by invitations to speak at community meetings and the like. Then, too, our local unions hold numerous affairs and public speaking plays an important part in them. Then, of course, there are always the union meetings, when our members command the floor to present ideas and motions for and against all and sundry.

In the face of these observations we felt a few pointers on public speaking would not go amiss in our JOURNAL.

First off, we'll give some notes on public speaking in general, then some hints on organization of your talks, a few words on meeting and motion speeches and a final word about delivery, the mechanics of speaking.

Here Are the Keys

The very first key to success in public speaking is to *like people*. The second most important thing is to *be sincere*. A third important note to be remembered is to *speak with authority—give a genuine message—know whereof you speak*. A fourth and final key is *fit your message to your audience*.

Let's consider these key points for a few minutes. That first point mentioned above is most important. It is human nature to like those who like us. The members of an audience can sense it when a speaker likes them and is friendly and interested in them and right then and there they are at least half on his side. Those who speak coldly and impersonally usually leave their audience cold and impersonal. If a man doesn't like people, those same people may listen to him because of the position he holds—president of the school board, head of a union committee, chairman of the Community Chest drive—but it is very doubtful if they would come to listen to him as just plain John Jones—that is, *want to listen to him as a person*.

Tell It Straight

Then there's that second point above—sincerity. Say only what you believe. Believe every word you say. This doesn't mean you must be afraid to make an error—no one can be infallible in knowledge and judgment—but don't ever deliberately say what you know to be false or promote a cause you do not believe in. A discerning

A few pointers for would-be orators. You can speak effectively

audience is quick to spot insincerity and they not only doubt what the speaker says but they lose faith in the man himself—they cease to trust him.

What about point three—that genuine message? Most people these days are busy people—they do not have time to listen to prattle—prattle—to needless public talking with would-be orators beating around numerous unimportant bushes. Have definite information to give, a real message, know your subject. Avoid bluff. Your topic and facts need not be extraordinary. Most audiences like to hear more information on subjects with which they are already familiar. And here's a little note any speaker can take to heart. Have at least one practical suggestion that your listeners can apply at once—assuming your speech is that type of talk, of course. People like something to hang on to—they are looking for help and will welcome ideas for things they can do now.

The last point we mentioned above was "fitting the talk to the listening audience." On this let us comment—the subject should be appropriate for the listeners and should be in language they can understand, though we never "talk down" to an audience. Fit your topic to the interests of your audience, that is, modify it and use examples with which your particular audience will be familiar. We'll say a little more about this in our pointers on organizing your talks which follow.

Build That Speech

Now for some specific advice on constructing your speech. Give your talk a backbone—plan it, have it hang together logically and come to a definite conclusion. Audiences abhor loose, shapeless speeches that begin nowhere in particular, ramble on and on in any and all directions and end up somewhere in midair.

An organization plan for a simple speech is not difficult. It can be organized around four simple points.

(1) The opening sentence. Make this sentence one that will make your audience sit up and take notice. Command their attention, arrest their interest by an unusual opening. There are few audiences who will be sitting with responsive eyes and eager ears just waiting for what you have to say. Most audiences are bored—your first sentence must wake them up, command their attention, awaken their interest—make them want to hear what you are going to say next.

Here's How

For example, you have been called upon to make an appeal for the Community Chest

drive. Suppose you start out with "Fellow citizens, I have been called upon to tell you of the need for the Community Chest in our city." This is the same old approach everyone expects. But if you start off by saying—"A little yellow-haired girl died today—a little girl just about the age of your child and mine. She died from malnutrition, because her mother, a good woman, just like your wife and mine, could not buy enough milk to keep her alive. When situations like that exist in our city can any citizen ask 'Do we need the Community Chest?'" You must admit that an approach like this is more arresting than the first one quoted.

This Fits You and You and You

(2) The second scaffolding in your speech framework is the link between your subject and your audience. How does the subject concern your audience? That man down there in the third row is asking, "Why is he talking about that topic—what does it have to do with me?" And the man in the seventh row and that young girl sitting out in the aisle—they are all asking the same question. Brothers, answer it—link your subject to your audience. For example, you are addressing a group of business men on behalf of a new housing project for your crowded community. Point out that Parkersville or Oakgrove or Ourtown is their city and as the city grows and improves they, as business men, grow and prosper. More people living in a city, means more meat sold, more furniture and clothes sold, more law service needed, more people to go to the movies and eat ice cream cones. Make the audience see how the particular problem or topic at hand applies to them personally. Human nature being what it is, people are concerned with themselves first and foremost and anything that touches them is of interest to them—so capitalize on that unfailing bit of human psychology.

For Example

(3) Our third, and a very important point in the framework of our speech is—USE EXAMPLES. After you have made a statement, fight like the dickens that temptation to put your idea "into other words." Your audience doesn't want to hear you say again in any language what you have already said. What they want to hear now is a case that proves or illustrates your point. "You've said it—now prove it." Give them an example.

Suppose you are addressing your union meeting on the need for a raise in wages because of the high cost-of-living. Tell your audience about that high cost of living. Tell them how much a pound of beefsteak costs and how much you had to pay for shoes for your little boy. Be specific. Illustrate your points. And remember to give your examples as you go along—let your speeches proceed in proper order. When you have advanced in your wage-raise speech to perhaps "hazards of the industry"—don't say: "Oh, I forgot to say when I was speaking of cost-of-living that eggs are 85c a dozen." Sounds ridiculous, doesn't it? But many speakers pull that same boner even though they may not stop to quote the price of eggs in Sperryville. When you are giving examples, remember that everyone loves a story. We all learn to like them from early childhood. Give as

many of your examples in story form as possible. If your stories are about famous people—so much the better. People like to hear stories. They like them even better when they are about people they know or know of.

Come To The Point

(4) Now the fourth and final step in your framework is your conclusion. Be sure your conclusion comes to a point. This concerns what we spoke of previously—the practical suggestion—what the audience can do. Your ending must be more than just a polite farewell. It must be more than a mere summary of your remarks if yours is a really good speech. It must conclude with specific recommended action. Tell your audience what to do—Vote, Join, Contribute, Fight—whatever the case may be.

All the points given above, apply to platform speeches and addresses. Now what about conference and meeting speeches? We should keep the previous pointers in mind but additional rules must be brought into practice here. First off, know your parliamentary law, so that you know the proper procedure for speaking and making motions at a meeting. Second, keep your remarks to the exact question on the floor at the time. It is unpardonable to use the time which has been given to you to speak for or against a specific issue, to digress on other points.

Why You're Pro or Con

Third, decide definitely why you are for or against the pending motion. Then state your reasons as briefly as possible and in as interesting form as possible. Remember, make it short and to the point. Try to have a good key sentence—a punch line to sell your reason. Make the rest of the members remember your speech at the time that counts—when the vote is taken. If it is short and carries a punch line—they'll remember.

Fourth, don't forget examples. They are important here, too. State your reason in a key sentence. Begin with this, give an example and end with your key sentence. Follow this rule and the rest of the members will remember your remarks—you can be sure of that.

Be a Soul of Brevity

There are your rules for formal speeches and for conduct at meetings. There is another type of speech that is much abused



and which we should at least touch on. This is the speech of introduction. How many of us have attended a meeting to hear a person of renown speak, only to listen to the chairman so long that we were tired out before the principal speaker *whom we came to hear* ever got a chance. Whenever you are a chairman introducing a speaker, once again (how often have we stressed this point) **BE BRIEF!** Avoid all the old hackneyed phrases as "a man who needs no introduction," etc. Avoid also embarrassment of the speaker by prophesying what a wonderful treat is in store for the audience. State the subject, identify your speaker, announce his name clearly and as soon as he has risen to speak and acknowledged your introduction, *sit down*. Just bear in mind, the people came to hear *him*, not you, and act accordingly.

Now just a word or two about framing your speeches. You have your four steps—punch line beginning, link to the audience, examples, and "call-to-action" conclusion. What about the wording? Strive to have your sentences grammatically correct. It detracts so much from a good speech if grammar and construction is poor.

Make your sentences short. Long involved sentences are hard to follow and often the audience misses the point. Besides, a speech well-sprinkled with periods gives you many a natural pausing point and will make the physical effort of public speaking easier for you.

Make Every Word Count

Make your words count. Don't use a lot of weasel words that don't mean anything. Use adjectives, yes, to color your speech but don't clutter it up with just words—unnecessary words. Use specific words, picturesque words that will bring a picture to the mind of our listeners. People want it that way. For instance, which appeals to you more: "Men working in the building trades," or "Workmen building the skyscrapers, the churches, the homes for the people of America." I think everyone will agree that the latter sentence is more appealing.

We must remember that the purpose of the spoken word is to transmit our thoughts. If our phraseology is not clear, and our diction is indistinct, the thought cannot be transmitted clearly and the audience will

get a hazy conception of our thoughts and ideas—indeed if it gets them at all. And while we're on the subject—make your speech conversational. Audiences definitely dislike the man who speaks as if he were quoting everything from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Bring the audience into your speech by the use of that nice little word, "you." "Did you ever?" "Don't you think?"

Now for a note or two on your appearance and stage presence. Appearance counts. Be neat and well-groomed. Stand straight when you are talking and watch yourself on nervous mannerisms. Don't worry about being nervous, the best speakers are, but they avoid the outward symbols of nervousness—pulling at their coat lapels or pockets, smoothing down their hair, fiddling with items on the speaker's table and the other nervous habits which I know you have seen some speakers guilty of. Make yourself relax and you will avoid all these.

Take A Good Look

Look at all your audience, all the time. People, being human beings, and as we said before, being naturally interested in themselves, want to have their presence acknowledged. They at least want the feeling that the speaker knows they are there. Really look at your listeners—all of them—people in the first row, that bald-headed man in the middle, the lady in the funny hat on the back row—don't miss anyone.

Now a word or two on your voice and how to use it. Talk to your audience and "with" your audience—don't preach at them or orate at them. Don't forget—make it conversational. Avoid monotony. Let your voice rise and fall, speed it up at times. Slow it down at others, just as you would do in talking. Speak clearly. Remember there are people in the back of the hall (you hope!) Remember that little Mrs. Brown whom you see down there in the fifth row is "hard-of-hearing." Make it easy for your audience to pay attention.

Pause when you need to, to breathe, or to emphasize your thoughts but make it a definite pause, an even break, not an "err-ah" interlude.

Whew! That's a lot of rules and regulations to remember, but work on them anyway. And remember this thumbnail summary—be brief, be clear, use examples, have a punch line and come to a definite, "call-to-action" conclusion. Master these and Brother, you'll have Dale Carnegie asking you how you do it!



Where Is the Revolution In HOUSING? Is It?

A recent edition of Henry Luce's *Architectural Forum* reviewed a Twentieth Century Fund book called "America's Needs and Resources" which includes a discussion of housing. We found an interesting paragraph there which we think is worth quoting:

"About the effect of war technology and war-building experience on building costs, these researchers are not very optimistic. They think some simplification of production and some standardization of materials and equipment has occurred, but doubt that anything—including the increasing number of steps toward factory building—has yet happened which promises to lower the cost of the building product very much."

No Lasting Accomplishments

This is a significant statement because a great deal of thinking, planning, research and experimentation has been going on for years to effect a revolution in our living quarters—an occurrence which all will agree will come about only as a result of lower costs for improvements in our designs and decorations as well as in our utensils and furnishings. But so far, spectacular accomplishments along this line have not made a real dent in the building industry.

There are some features which appear more popular than others like radiant heating and great expanses of plate glass, but they do not in themselves constitute startling innovations.

Survey of mechanical type houses fails to reveal much revival progress

As others have pointed out, all save a few of the leading pre-fabricated housing suppliers stick to conventional plans and installations. Neither the Fuller house nor the all-steel Lustron Corporation house has yet made conspicuous landmarks on our countryside, and it is difficult to believe that they will.

This does not indicate a lack of appreciation for these engineering miracles, but it does intimate that our prejudices about "home" are such that we will be long in accepting so radical a departure from the textures, for one thing, which we associate with our living functions. The Lustron product, a model of efficiency and brightness, is reminiscent, nevertheless, of a new refrigerator or electric stove. And while these are everywhere coveted by non-owners, we scarcely desire to live in something that looks like them.

Prices Must Fall

Pre-fabrication may prove in the long run a great boon to home owners, but only if the price drops below those constructed in the orthodox manner. Pre-fab houses naturally bear a factory stamp which is abhorred by anyone with a love for individuality and a desire for a "hand" in the structure's planning. Persons averse to living

quarters will of course take anything, but not for keeps.

Pre-fabrication is as yet an unstabilized industry and techniques for manufacture, distribution and sales are in the experimental stages still. Many of the manufacturers in business now are underwritten by Government sales guarantee, though the production has not been great enough yet to test the real public demand for the products. These manufacturers are often only once removed from the housing development contractors who build small units for several thousands of families with a few basic plans.

About Furniture

A deterrent to the acceptance of the extreme "functional" designs of the *avant guard* in building and architecture is the question of furnishing. Most families have or inherit furniture to which they are attached sentimentally, if in no other way, and fitting pieces into frameworks which defy mellowing and blending is rather a discouraging prospect. We have not noticed any tendency to experiment with conventional-type furnishings in the most modernly designed houses. Specialists in the field would probably hold up their hands in horror at this, declaring that the idea is a contradiction of terms. The fact remains that this type of experimentation is a practical necessity if builders hope to wean John and Mary away from the "Cape Cod," "Fake Norman," and other adaptations from the past which make up the great majority of our individual habitats.

People Want Distinction

Another phase which engenders apathy toward streamlined houses is their lack of distinction and personality. Luxurious and striking, if expensively done, yes, but rarely indicative of a wealth within the individual owner.

The whole program of housing, if anything is actually going to be done about it, brings us to this dilemma: the necessity to house millions of persons at low cost and the consequence of creating stereotyped neighborhoods which appear to lack imagination.

There is surely no ideal solution possible with the concentrations of population which we appear to be cursed with forever, and naturally we would prefer that everyone have adequate space and facilities for comfortable living at the sacrifice of beauty.

What Is Wrong?

It is the inability of the industry, however, to supply even this, which we are really lamenting. What is wrong with our productive capacity for peacetime necessities? You draw your own conclusions, but we suggest you look into the problem with reference to the last two Congresses; repeal of OPA and failure to pass a housing bill and such organizations as the National Association of Real Estate Boards which propagandizes under the slogan to return to the people "the powers which our Government has tyrannically seized from them." It opposes public housing, and priorities for veterans as well as any form of rent control; and some building-supply interests which are constitutionally opposed to any drop in prices even though an abundance would naturally indicate it.

(Continued on page 380)



An early example of prefabrication. Houses built on the site at TVA by union labor, and transferred many miles distant to Fontana Dam.

TVA Photo

MVA Conference

Held in Washington

ON the very day that President Truman sent his message to Congress recommending appropriations of four billion dollars for flood control, a group of interested citizens backing Senator Murray's MVA bill, S. 1156, met in the auditorium of the Department of Interior for a conference to discuss the valley authority concept.

The chief sponsors and organizers of the conference were Mr. Morris L. Cooke, management engineer, and Mr. Dewey Anderson. A two-day program was scheduled, featuring a variety of speakers. Senators, Congressmen, farmers, economists, geographers, conservationists, persons with experience in planning and engineering relating to river development in Africa and the Middle East, and a newspaper reporter were among the 21 persons delivering papers and contributing to general discussion. The meetings were purely business, and the amount of material presented was large, delving beneath a surface of generalities to demonstrate with figures, graphs, charts and slides exactly what the needs for conservation and resource development are throughout our country, and in particular in the Missouri valley.

Informed Speakers

Some of the most effective speakers came from areas in the Missouri valley—Senator Murray of Montana; Benton J. Stong of Denver, Colorado, chairman of the regional committee for MVA; F. V. Heinkel, Columbia, Missouri, president of the Missouri Farmers Association; State Senator Claude B. Ricketts of Missouri, chairman of the legislative committee on the study of the Missouri River basin; Jerome Locke of Montana, civil engineer and members of the executive board of the committee for MVA; and Donald Grant reporter on the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Each one of these persons has had a different career and experience in the Missouri valley, but each one was equally appalled by the damage wrought by the June and July floods on the Missouri and the ineffectual attempts made heretofore to provide protection for the people and the land resources of that great water shed.

It would be impossible to present the contents of each participant's contribution to the conference, or to transfer to a report the fervor and conviction with which these persons spoke. The full proceedings of the conference consume 500 printed pages. But it is possible to summarize the most pertinent issues discussed and to present the point of view of the conferees.

Flood Control Failed

The persons from the Missouri valley and also from other river valleys were one in their opinion that the efforts of the government to control the floods through the United States Army Engineers and

Bill S. 1156 rallying point of engineers, and local valley groups

the Bureau of Reclamation, have not only failed to relieve the situation but have actually increased the hazards. The reason for this is that the two agencies have worked on the same rivers with different purposes in mind and that their approach to the flood control problem neglects the source of the trouble. The United States Army Engineers, for example, believe in down-stream control, or in other words, structures on the main bodies of water where the floods occur. The measures they advocate are levees, and pilings in the rivers which presumably encourage the channel waters to scour out deeper troughs. Evidence presented by several of the speakers from figures which the Army Engineers themselves supplied showed that over a period of only a few years the river beds have actually risen, the variations in stream volumes in various seasons fluctuate more violently, and the levees, although constantly raised in height, fail in a crisis to hold.

Contradictory Appropriations

Even though the President in his message to Congress for river valley appropriations endorsed the valley authority concept as it functions in TVA, he asked also for \$247,000,000 from this Congress to award to the Departments of War and Interior to continue their dubious programs. The farmers from Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania who spoke of their own personal work experiences indicated that they were only discouraged by this request and the conferees unanimously voted to send messages to Congress and the President protesting the pending action.

The only other resolution passed by the conference was one to set up an Institute of Valley Authorities to investigate the problems involved in the best utilization of the resources of the water sheds in our country, and to work for the establishment of corporations on the TVA principle throughout the United States.

Such an institute would, for instance, supply information and give advice to foreign governments interested in similar programs for themselves. At the conference Mrs. Elizabeth U. Craib of the Social and Economic Planning Council of South Africa presented a paper on a project under consideration on the Vaal River in the Union of South Africa. She pointed out that a recent gold discovery in that area had for the first time attracted capital to an otherwise unsettled part of the land. Problems of power development, irrigation, and settlement of families have to be resolved. The planning council realized that here was an opportunity to start a fresh society on its way to being well balanced and healthy if correct procedures were discovered and the highest motives maintained



Honorable James F. Murray, U. S. Senator from Montana

in carrying out the work. Investigations of the committee led it to consider the TVA, and the recommendations which have been made demonstrate that although the geographies of the two areas are different, the adjustments sought are often the same; and that it will be desirable to incorporate in the South African project the techniques of resource development and education experimented on in TVA, as well as to accept the principle of administrative autonomy under which TVA operates.

On the River Jordan

Mr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, an eminent soil conservationist of broad international, as well as broad domestic experience, spoke on an engineering proposal to reclaim land in the Jordan River valley, Palestine. He talked with reference to a large map on which were drawn the projected modifications which full-scale development would require. Here again the point was made that although the topography and consequently the features involved were unique, the integrated scheme of development which water-shed thinking invites would best be utilized.

Material of primary importance showing the relationship between soil conservation and flood control was presented by Walter D. Ellison of the soil conservation service, Department of Agriculture, and J. Russell Smith, geographer and for many years a professor at Columbia University. Through a discussion of slides which they had taken and which involved their own research and experimentation, they showed how land erosion takes place and why. Of particular interest were Mr. Ellison's investigations. They are difficult to describe and explain adequately in spite of the fact that the elements involved are quite simple. The theme was the action of the raindrop as it falls.

Pictures of Mr. Ellison's experiments showed the splashes created by rainfall on soil. It was clear from these that erosion is often not so much a process of water's washing over land and carry-

(Continued on page 380)

I.B.E.W. Members 94½

Percent EMPLOYED

THE annual employment figures based on actual work records kept last year by members of the IBEW come to you hot off the adding machine. They show that our organization, taken as a whole, averaged 94.5 per cent of full-time employment, or 1,965 man-hours of work per member during 1946.

Despite predictions from many sides, a short while back, that the end of the shooting war would see serious adjustments, the employment of IBEW members in 1946 was less than one per cent under what it was in 1945. In that year our members averaged 1,980 man-hours of work each, only 15 hours more than for last year.

In some fields, notably building construction and the electric power and light industry, our members even topped their 1945 records by small margins.

Employment for our inside wireman locals rose 5.8 per cent, while that of our various locals engaged entirely in the electric utility trade was up 1.5 per cent, an insignificant change, to be sure, but still an increase rather than a decline.

Since 1931 many of our locals have been keeping statistical records of the actual hours and earnings of members in their jurisdictions. Annually they submit reports to the International Office for summarization and final processing by the Research Department.

Ups and Downs

Throughout this 16-year period IBEW job experience naturally fluctuated with the cycles of the times. It varied from a low of 738 hours of work annually, per member, in 1932 to a wartime high of 2,385 in 1942, then gradually dropped back to 1,965 last year. The figures tell the story.

Average Number of Man-Hours Worked Per Member, 1931-1946

	All Reporting Locals	Inside Wireman Locals	Electric Utility Locals
1946	1,964.6	1,904.9	2,073.0
1945	1,980.1	1,799.7	2,042.9
1944	2,198.1	2,051.2	2,189.9
1943	2,385.0	2,085.0	2,178.6
1942	2,222.6	2,211.8	2,045.7
1941	1,951.2	1,901.0	2,030.7
1940	1,645.4	1,496.4	2,024.3
1939	1,458.5	1,318.2	1,708.7
1938	1,466.7	1,272.6	1,709.3
1937	1,658.3	1,505.6	1,914.0
1936	1,493.0	1,299.3	1,973.1
1935	1,236.8	905.3	1,855.9
1934	967.7	680.2	1,723.7
1933	822.1	515.4	1,700.9
1932	738.2	603.5	1,504.7
1931	931.3	887.4	2,002.5

The data are more meaningful when translated into ratio to full-time employment. To do this we divide the yearly figures by 2,080 hours, which we take as the standard full-time working year.

The 2,080 man-hour year is equivalent to the amount of work which a person would

Accurate picture of employment in electrical industry mirrored in annual report of I.B.E.W. Research Department

do if he worked 40 hours weekly for 52 weeks a year. The standard is thus a little on the high side, since it takes no account of time not worked because of the vacations and holidays which the majority of our members now enjoy.

Below is the percentage of full time worked by our members in significant years since 1932.

Percentage of Full Time Worked

	All Reporting Locals %	Inside Wireman Locals %	Electric Utility Locals %
1946	94.5	91.6	99.7
1945	95.2	86.5	98.2
1944	105.7	98.6	105.3
1943	114.7	100.2	104.7
1942	106.8	106.3	98.4
1941	93.8	91.4	97.6
1939	90.1	63.4	82.1
1936	71.8	62.5	94.9
1933	39.5	24.8	81.8
1932	35.5	29.0	72.3

Where employment averaged close to "full time," as in the electric utility industry or in most of our locals during the war years, it is apparent that many members put in a sufficiently significant amount of overtime hours to counterbalance other time lost through illness, vacations, holidays or intermittent unemployment.

We believe our averages to be not too divergent from the experience of working people throughout the nation as a whole in the past several years. The United States Department of Labor estimates that the total number of employees working in non-agricultural establishments rose two per cent, or from 39,977,000 in 1945 to 40,712,000 in 1946.¹ Its estimates of the number of employees in other major industries of interest to our organization are:

	1946	1945	Net Change
Total in non-agricultural establishments	40,712,000	39,977,000	+2%
Construction industry	1,493,000	1,082,000	+38%
Electric light and power	243,000	205,000	+19%
Manufacturing industry	14,365,000	15,302,000	-6%

This year for the first time the International Office received enough reports from our electrical and radio manufacturing locals for the Research Department to warrant a separate study for the manufacturing industry, such as we have always made for the construction and the electric power and light industries.

IBEW members in manufacturing locals averaged 2,058 hours or 98.9 per cent of basic full-time work in 1946. Their lowest employment was reported for the summer month of July; their highest for November. In contrast employment of insidemen fluctuated from a low of 88.8 per cent in the short month of February to a high of 94.9 per cent in October last year.

Percentage of Full Time, 1946

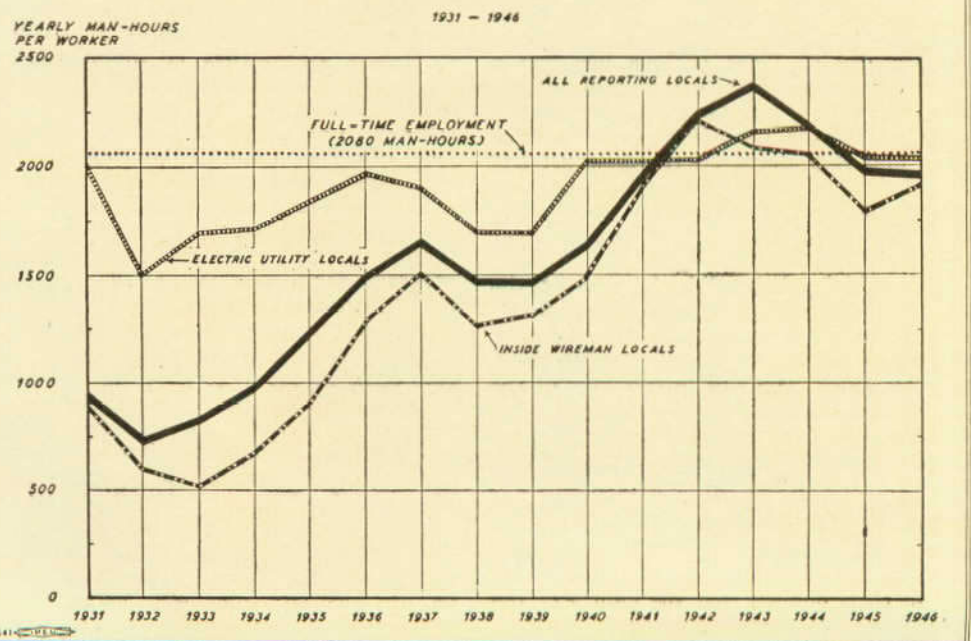
	All Locals Combined %	Inside Wireman %	Electric Utility %	Manufacturing %
January	94.1	92.1	100.5	98.7
February	91.1	88.8	98.5	95.1
March	97.0	91.0	99.2	102.6
April	93.9	90.9	100.3	97.8
May	95.7	94.0	100.2	95.3
June	94.1	91.5	99.2	96.4
July	94.4	91.7	100.6	93.6
August	96.0	92.4	100.5	100.8

¹ U. S. Department of Labor, Monthly Labor Review, June 1947, page 923.

(Continued on page 379)

EMPLOYMENT OF I.B.E.W. MEMBERS

AVERAGE MAN-HOURS OF WORK PER MEMBER



MESSAGE TO WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES

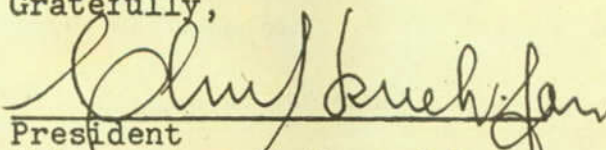
The organized workers of China, as you may know, have fallen on difficult days. Our movement, which expanded greatly during the war, has been attacked and exiled by the Government. Our petition to our Government was simple and elementary: we wanted free trade unions and democracy. These were denied.

We have established headquarters at Hong Kong, a British colony. From that point we are carrying on as best we can on lines of development familiar to trade unionists of the United States.

Just now we are stressing workers' education. I am anxious to found a workers' library of books in English at our headquarters. These books will be translated into Chinese by our staff and given to our members.

I am indebted to the workers of the United States for much comradely assistance. If you will wish to help further send a book or books to our library at Chinese Association of Labor, 15 Soares Avenue, Hong Kong.

Gratefully,


President
Chinese Association of Labor

641-1212

The above is a moving appeal to workers of the United States. It affords in a simple way an opportunity to extend trade unionism to the Far East. Send books at book rate with United States postage to:

Chu Hsueh Fan
Chinese Association of Labor
15 Soares Avenue
Hong Kong

Mr. Chu Hsueh Fan is well known to leaders of the A. F. of L. through frequent attendance on I. L. O. conferences.

WAYNE KENDRICK
T. DELOS PAXMAN
MAURICE A. MARTIN
JOHN H. SIMON
LAURENCE O. MANLEY
ERNEST C. CLIFFORD
F. MERRILL SALTER
ROBERT A. FESSENDEN
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
VIRGINIA MCKENNEY

WAYNE KENDRICK & COMPANY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
RUST BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

July 28, 1947

International Executive Council
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We have examined the accounts and records of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the period July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, and submit herewith the following exhibits and comments:

Exhibit "A" - Balance Sheet

As at June 30, 1947.

Exhibit "B" - Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Period July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947.

COMMENTS

Cash on deposit with banks was verified by reconciliation with balances as shown by statements received directly from the depositories. Undeposited receipts were traced into the banks in subsequent deposits.

All stocks, bonds, and notes were verified by inspection, or by examination of records showing the disposition thereof. We inspected the collateral securing the notes, but did not endeavor to ascertain the sufficiency of value thereof to cover the loans.

This report does not reflect the difference between American and Canadian exchange.

Loans and advances were checked with the detailed accounts, but were not further confirmed.

The following assets comprise the pension benefit fund account:

Cash

American Security and Trust Company,

Washington, D. C.

Voucher Account (Amount not Transferred to	
Pension Benefit Fund Account as of June 30, 1947)	\$ 161,509.95
Pension Benefit Fund Account	485,153.81
The City Bank, Washington, D. C. - Pension Account	135,000.00
The Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg, Manitoba,	
Canada - Pension Account	7,500.00

\$ 789,163.76

Bonds - United States Treasury, 2-1/2%, 1967-72

1,000,000.00

Total

\$ 1,789,163.76

We examined the method of recording receipts and made test-checks of various transactions. All disbursements were checked to checks signed by the secretary and the treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,
WAYNE KENDRICK & COMPANY

Wayne Kendrick

Certified Public Accountant

EXHIBIT "A"

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 1947

Assets

Cash		
On Deposit	\$ 3,716,253.00	
Undeposited Receipts	26,165.41	
Returned Checks	325.45	
Office Fund	50.00	\$ 3,742,793.86
Investments (At Book Value)		
Stocks	\$ 60,460.33	
Bonds	5,054,706.60	
Notes Receivable Secured by Collateral	221,197.15	
Notes Receivable Secured by Real Estate	135,125.74	5,471,489.82
Loans and Advances		12,300.00
Furniture and Equipment		31,492.59
Real Estate Owned—Reisch Building, Springfield, Illinois		315,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$ 9,573,076.27</u>

Fund Accounts

Fund Account Balances		
Convention Fund		\$ 150,505.78
Death Benefit Fund		247,581.51
Defense Fund		261,999.22
General Fund		4,101,776.11
Military Service Assessment Fund		659,737.07
Pension Benefit Fund		1,789,163.76
Railroad Unemployment Tax Fund—System Councils		460.58
Railroad Retirement Tax Fund		10,542.11
Withholding Tax Fund		11,499.08
Family Group Collections Fund		400.45
Union Dues Fund		1.50
Suspense Fund		
Current Receipts Awaiting Allocation to Proper Accounts	\$ 2,495,763.76	
Accumulated Balances	32,245.84	
	<u>\$ 2,528,009.60</u>	
Deduct:		
Advances to Electrical Workers' Benefit Association on Unallocated Premiums and Special Assessments	188,600.50	2,339,409.10
TOTAL FUND ACCOUNT BALANCES		<u>\$ 9,573,076.27</u>

EXHIBIT "B"

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1946, TO JUNE 30, 1947

CASH BALANCE JULY 1, 1946		\$ 3,195,908.85
Add:		
CASH RECEIPTS		
Per Capita	\$ 3,208,013.04	
Initiation Fees	788,233.65	
Bond Premiums	18,574.85	
Emblems Sales	5,781.77	
"Electrical Worker" Sales	1,034.10	
Reinstatement Fees	9,417.95	
Returned Treasuries	1,261.02	
Supplies Sales	33,530.69	
Income from Investments	147,853.96	
Book Value of Bonds Sold	65,522.50	
Profit on Sale of Bonds	9,357.50	
Prepayment Fees on Notes Receivable	266.71	
Collections on Notes Receivable Secured by Collateral	309,902.85	
Collections on Notes Receivable Secured by Real Estate	213,249.52	
Military Service Assessments	384,804.00	
Special Assessments	318,363.26	
Railroad Unemployment Tax—System Councils	1,468.63	
Electrical Workers' Benefit Association Premiums and Special Assessments Collected	2,448,065.20	
Family Group Collections	8,618.55	
Reisch Building, Springfield, Illinois, Operating Receipts	59,354.67	
San Francisco Convention Advances Returned	1,083.62	
Metal Trades Department Convention Advances Returned	297.70	

CASH RECEIPTS (Continued)

Electronics School Refund.....	25.00	
Refunds of Expenses of Delegates to Convention of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada	720.00	
	<u>\$ 8,034,800.74</u>	
Add:		
Increase in Unallocated Suspense Items.....	609,503.39	
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS.....		<u>8,644,304.13</u>
TOTAL CASH ACCOUNTABILITY.....		<u>\$11,840,212.98</u>

Deduct:

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

General Fund

Per Capita

American Federation of Labor.....	\$ 64,500.00	
Building and Construction Trades Department.....	13,500.00	
Metal Trades Department.....	9,000.00	
Railway Employees' Department.....	6,558.48	
Newfoundland Federation of Labor.....	69.30	
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	2,040.48	
Union Label Trades Department.....	<u>1,599.96</u>	\$ 97,268.22
Bond Premiums		\$ 18,890.69

Expenses of Delegates to Conventions

American Federation of Labor.....	\$ 8,450.04	
Building and Construction Trades Department.....	5,181.00	
Metal Trades Department.....	2,509.60	
Newfoundland Federation of Labor.....	100.00	
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	1,673.20	
Union Label Trades Department.....	<u>1,110.00</u>	19,023.84

Death Claims		13,550.00
Emblems Expense		12,399.47
"Electrical Worker" Expense		286,091.18
Expense—International Officers		160,369.83
Express, Freight and Drayage, and Postage.....		14,773.38
General Expense		29,020.90
International Office Supplies.....		102,015.40
Insurance		4,095.96
Local Union Supplies.....		34,655.23
Organizing Expense		*773,903.99
Pensions		15,202.50
Refunds		549.57
Rent and Light.....		30,368.67
Railroad Retirement Tax.....		29,500.91
Railroad Unemployment Tax.....		22,031.89
Council on Industrial Relations.....		1,000.00
Investment Expense		116.28
Reisch Building, Springfield, Illinois, Operating Disbursements.....		13,066.32

Salaries

Employees	\$ 245,491.65	
International Officers	136,049.34	
Representatives	595,996.94	
Railroad Retirement Tax and Withholding Tax Not Remitted to Government as at July 1, 1946.....	<u>14,508.46</u>	
	\$ 992,046.39	

Deduct:

Railroad Retirement Tax, Withholding Tax, and Union Dues Not Remitted as at June 30, 1947.....	<u>22,042.69</u>	970,003.70
Telephone and Telegraph.....		17,898.18
Total General Fund Disbursements.....		<u>\$ 2,665,796.11</u>

Convention Fund

Refunds	\$ 40.79	
San Francisco Convention Expense and Advances.....	<u>467,661.69</u>	
Total Convention Fund Disbursements.....		467,702.48

Death Benefit Fund

Death Claims	\$ 28,825.00	
Refunds	<u>26.70</u>	
Total Death Benefit Fund Disbursements.....		28,851.70

Defense Fund

Contributions to Assist Local Unions.....	\$ 14,520.50	
Legal Expenses	25,182.76	
Refunds	188.75	
Electronics School	<u>4,410.10</u>	
Total Defense Fund Disbursements.....		\$ 44,302.11

* Includes \$49,500.00 paid to American Federation of Labor.

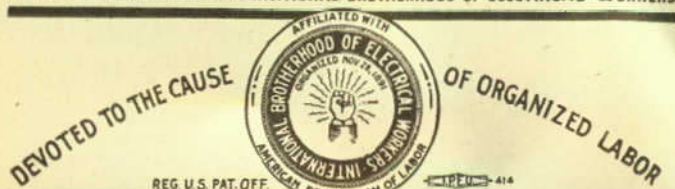
CASH DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

Pension Benefit Fund			
Pensions—International Office Members.....	\$ 1,453,595.90		
Reisch Building, Springfield, Illinois, Operating Disbursements.....	28,758.68		
Investment Expense	1,051.94		
Refunds	502.29		
Total Pension Benefit Fund Disbursements.....		1,483,908.81	
Other Disbursements			
Military Service Assessments.....	\$ 42,479.89		
Railroad Unemployment Tax—System Councils.....	1,130.62		
Purchase of Notes Receivable Secured by Collateral.....	25,000.00		
Advances to National Employees' Benefit Board.....	10,000.00		
Advances to Chicago, Illinois, Office.....	100.00		
Purchase of Notes Receivable Secured by Real Estate.....	168,250.00		
Purchase of Bonds			
Face Value	770,000.00		
Premium—Written-Off as Expense.....	21,046.88		
Purchase of Furniture and Equipment.....	9,167.19		
Electrical Workers' Benefit Association Premiums and Special Assessments Paid.....	2,351,166.90		
Family Group Collections.....	8,516.43		
Total Other Disbursements.....		3,406,857.91	
TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS.....			\$ 8,097,419.12
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 1947.....			\$ 3,742,793.86
ACCOUNTED FOR AS FOLLOWS:			
On Deposit			
American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.			
Voucher Account	\$ 2,807,971.14		
Payroll Account	75,000.00		
Special Account	5,000.00		
Pension Benefit Fund Account.....	485,153.81	\$ 3,373,124.95	
The City Bank, Washington, D. C.—Pension Account.....		135,000.00	
The Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada			
Voucher Account	\$ 128,366.99		
Pension Account	7,500.00	135,866.99	
The First National Bank of Springfield, Springfield, Illinois			
Regular Account	\$ 32,914.19		
Building Account	36,498.77	69,412.96	
Federation Bank and Trust Company, New York, New York.....		2,848.10	\$ 3,716,253.00
Undeposited Receipts			
Deposited in American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.—Voucher Account During the month of July, 1947.....		\$ 24,285.45	
Deposited in the Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada—Voucher Account During the month of July, 1947.....		1,879.96	\$ 26,165.41
Returned Checks			325.45
Office Fund			50.00
TOTAL			\$ 3,742,793.86

This report of the auditors was made as of July 28, 1947. This report is appearing in the first official Journal following July 28. Though this number of the Journal is dated September it follows immediately the July 28 date line. The August Journal was printed and published during the week the auditors were filing their report. The practice of pre-dating publications is customary in the magazine field.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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No. 9

Future President Tracy has stated:

Course "Our views on the weaknesses of the Taft-Hartley bill apply with equal force to the law. We shall therefore exhaust every legal recourse at our command in contesting the validity of the act through the courts, take every possible step within our legal power to secure its repeal, and seek to bring about a reorganization of the membership of Congress, by exercising our voting rights at the ballot box, to the end that the inalienable rights of the free American citizens who constitute the ranks of labor shall once again be given true and full recognition."

This stirring statement points the course of action for the Brotherhood, and for all labor. There is no note of defeatism here. It proclaims the majesty of the American citizen militantly clothed in his age-old rights to set right the twisted philosophy of biased American legislators.

Now is the time for action. To get into full strength by 1948, it is necessary to begin in the fall of 1947. Another thing, the situation is still open and flexible. The very bad anti-labor law has not yet got set into a mortise of custom or habit. This is the time to work for repeal, and this is the time to change the complexion of the Congress. Labor does not need to defeat every man who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act. But if labor defeats one-third of the intolerable Congress, we will see a very different picture in 1948.

Confusion, Worse Within the 50 days following the pas-
Confounded sage of the Taft-Hartley Bill, confu-
sion still reigns in the field of indus-

trial relations. Nothing is clear. No one knows what the law means nor how it is to be applied. One government official admitted recently that if the bill were to be administered as it is written, chaos would ensue. It appears that the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board and the board itself, both unconfirmed by the Senate, will have by interpretation to seek to make the law workable. This eventuates a policy that is utterly contrary to the professions of Mr. Taft and Mr. Hartley. The United States Congress is the law-making body, and the National Labor Relations Board is to be a mere creature of Congress. But in this case the policy is to be reversed and the bureau is to make the law by edict. When crude parliamentarians enter a field as complex and delicate as labor-management relations, they are bound to

make a mess of the whole business, and this they have done with brilliant success.

As soon as the Attorney-General of the United States ruled that the constitutional right of freedom of the press was violated by the Taft-Hartley act and that this right, thus violated, would also reach to the daily press, there began to be a lot of weeping and wailing and wringing of hands on the part of the editors of the big newspapers. They thought this section of the act should be repealed at once. Of course if this is repealed, everybody will know that if Congress made a boner in respect to this fundamental constitutional right, it probably also made a boner in respect to labor's rights. None of this inspires confidence.

Debate on The debate which has been going for more
Depression than a year, on when the depression is due
to arrive, continues hotly this month. Every person in the "know" seems to believe economic conditions are such that a depression is inevitable. One government economist told the Electrical Workers Journal this week that his "department has been worried sick that the depression may come within two months." No one can guess how deep the depression will be nor how disastrous, tragic, and widespread the effects will be throughout the world. Already exports have begun to fall off and employment shows a decline but only in a small measure. Congress did everything it could to hasten the depression. It followed the stock arguments and the outworn goals of an obsolete economy and it did nothing about the high cost of living nor upsoaring prices. America is in a bad way.

Lincoln One of the big sensations in Washington during the month of July was the opening of the confidential papers and letters of a man who has been dead more than 80 years. He is Abraham Lincoln, a living personality and a living force still in American life. Eighteen thousand different pieces of mail, memoranda, and other confidential matter, the gift of Lincoln's son to the Library of Congress, were released to scholars and the public in a ceremony of great dignity and impressiveness. It is too early to determine whether any new light has been thrown on the momentous and tragic life of Abraham Lincoln by this new material, but the occasion gave new point to a life of singular usefulness and interest. Abraham Lincoln's greatness lay in the fact that he did look into his own heart and mind for answers to problems that seemed almost insoluble. He was surrounded by propaganda, lies, and confusion. No one seemed interested in the truth.

Another great fact about him was that he seemed predestined for some great achievement. He had a peculiar magic of personality that affected all men with wonder and confidence. To the end he never lost contact with the common people. If the church were wrong, he told the church it was wrong. If the state were wrong, he told the state it was wrong. If any institution put material things above human life, he spoke out heartily against that policy. When he began, he stood alone. When he ended, he carried the majority of the world with him. His personality and his life have more meaning today to

Americans in this trying period than they did to Americans of 1870.

Average Intelligence We might agree with the report of the Population Reference Bureau which says that American intelligence appears to be declining at the rate of five measurement points every 50 years. We cannot agree, though, that this decline in intelligence is due to the fact that citizens in the upper third of the brackets have fewer children than the citizens in the lower third. We doubt if intelligence is a matter of class, or economic status. If it were not for the fact that the so-called upper classes, or ruling classes, were constantly replenished by recruits from the lower classes, they would soon run out.

The bureau bases everything upon the laws of heredity. It does not analyze the economic and social situation in the United States. It says nothing about the rise of machine culture in this country that tends to move against the individual and to create an environment in which free development of character is difficult.

By-Election The first by-election after the passage of the Taft-Hartley bill occurred in Baltimore. The constituency of this congressional district gave a large plurality to an electrical worker over two other candidates. The Taft-Hartley act was plainly an issue. Edward A. Garmatz, a long-time member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was the successful candidate. Both the CIO and the A. F. of L. endorsed Mr. Garmatz and gave him full support. The moral is plain. Labor does not have to sit and take what the arch reactionaries in this country hand out, but labor has to work in this coming year while the situation is flexible, to change the complexion of the United States Congress, our representative body.

Recording Progress We participated in a thrilling experience the other day when we received from the United States Department of State a copy of the formative draft of a new bill of rights for the world. This was a draft prepared by the Human Rights Commission. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is the representative of the United States of America on this commission.

Here are some tentative paragraphs in this new bill of rights:

"As human beings cannot live and develop themselves without the help and support of society, each one owes to society fundamental duties which are: obedience to law, exercise of a useful activity, willing acceptance of obligations and sacrifices demanded for the common good. . . .

"Human labor is not a merchandise. It shall be performed in good conditions and shall secure a decent standard of living to the worker and his family. . . .

"Everyone has a right to a decent standard of living, to a fair and equal opportunity to earn a livelihood; to wages and hours and conditions of work calculated to insure a just share of the benefits of progress to all; and to protection against loss of income on account of disability, unemployment or old age.

"It is the duty of the State to undertake measures that

will promote full employment and good working conditions; provide protection for wage-earners and dependents against lack of income for reasons beyond their control; and assure adequate food, housing, and community services necessary to the well-being of the people."

In addition, this remarkable document guarantees the four freedoms to every citizen of the world and writes into a bill of rights the fundamental rights of freedom of press, assembly, and speech.

New Ritual On August 5 in the New Mexico desert occurred a simple ceremony that had dramatic significance for everybody in America, and for that matter in the world. There was a party of 20 people at this ceremony, including religious leaders, veterans, a mother, and an atomic scientist. It was organized under the auspices of the Emergency World People's Congress of which Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University is chairman.

August 5 marked the second anniversary of the destruction of Hiroshima by an atomic bomb. The choice of the site for this simple ceremony was where the first atom bomb was exploded. This small group of participants raised a cross against the desert sky, symbolic not of any one religion, but of the sufferings of humanity. The Emergency World People's Congress issued this statement:

"The Emergency World People's Congress recognizes the need for a bold, immediate move to break through the present psychology of inevitable world conflict. Public opinion polls show a marked increase in popular expectation of another war. With the world rapidly drifting toward war, H-Day must become an M-Day for peace. It will mark the beginning of a world-wide mobilization for human survival in the Atomic Age. The Emergency World People's Congress provides the people of the world with a new pattern for peace."

Robert Watt A gay, gallant, sincere and serious labor leader died in July. He was Robert Watt, A. F. of L. representative in international affairs. Since 1936, he has handled I.L.O. conferences for the American Federation of Labor and all the kindred matters which have gone into this field during a trying period of international strain. Those who knew Robert Watt enjoyed his acid humor and his keen observations on economics and life. Bob never lost his sense of humor, nor his balance in the hurly-burly of contest.

He was always on the side of the people, and he gave his life liberally to his job and his cause. He was stricken last summer with a heart attack but after a vacation of six weeks in bed it appeared that this ailment was cured, but he gave so lavishly of his energy and time at the I.L.O. conference in Geneva in June that the ailment returned and he was carried on the steamship on a stretcher. He never survived the voyage home.

Those who know history best know that there are unsung heroes of peace as well as heralded heroes of war. Bob Watt was a soldier of peace and construction.

Official Business

Following is the vote of the membership on the recent proposition submitted by the Executive Council as per Article XXIX, Section 1, of the I. B. E. W. Constitution:

"To amend Article XXVIII, Sections 2, 4, and 5, as outlined and recommended in the statement of the Committee on Jurisdiction."

L. U.	Place	"A" Favor	"A" Op-posed	"B" Favor	"B" Op-posed
1	St. Louis, Missouri	1824	0	19	0
2	St. Louis, Missouri	765	0	3	0
4	New Orleans, Louisiana	6	0	0	0
5	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	909	0	3	0
6	San Francisco, California	2521	0	12	0
7	Springfield, Massachusetts	188	0	0	0
8	Toledo, Ohio	390	0	0	0
9	Chicago, Illinois	0	1116	0	1
10	Butler, Pennsylvania	31	8	0	0
11	Los Angeles, California	5285	0	24	0
12	Pueblo, Colorado	82	0	0	0
16	Evansville, Indiana	525	0	0	0
17	Detroit, Michigan	943	0	16	0
18	Los Angeles, California	1963	0	100	0
22	Omaha, Nebraska	173	0	0	0
23	St. Paul, Minnesota	677	0	0	0
26	Washington, D. C.	0	439	0	0
27	Washington, D. C.	313	0	0	0
28	Baltimore, Maryland	400	0	0	0
31	Duluth, Minnesota	671	0	1	0
32	Lima, Ohio	0	158	0	2
33	New Castle, Pennsylvania	0	45	0	0
38	Cleveland, Ohio	0	1434	0	14
39	Cleveland, Ohio	476	0	0	0
40	Hollywood, California	679	0	0	0
41	Buffalo, New York	0	421	0	5
43	Syracuse, New York	0	176	0	0
46	Seattle, Washington	0	2732	0	2
48	Portland, Oregon	2815	0	0	0
50	Oakland, California	322	0	1	0
52	Newark, New Jersey	0	604	0	0
53	Kansas City, Missouri	296	0	1	0
56	Erie, Pennsylvania	0	82	0	0
57	Salt Lake City, Utah	313	0	15	0
58	Detroit, Michigan	1837	0	12	0
59	Dallas, Texas	285	0	0	0
60	San Antonio, Texas	94	0	0	0
65	Butte, Montana	111	14	0	0
66	Houston, Texas	1203	0	20	0
67	Quincy, Illinois	18	0	0	0
68	Denver, Colorado	288	0	0	0
70	Washington, D. C.	207	0	1	0
73	Spokane, Washington	748	0	1	0
76	Tacoma, Washington	0	600	0	0
77	Seattle, Washington	3987	0	30	0
79	Syracuse, New York	155	0	7	0
80	Norfolk, Virginia	0	452	0	0
82	Dayton, Ohio	0	202	0	0
84	Atlanta, Georgia	856	0	2	0
86	Rochester, New York	0	345	0	0
87	Newark, Ohio	0	35	0	0
88	Chillicothe, Ohio	83	0	0	0
90	New Haven, Connecticut	240	0	0	0
94	Kewanee, Illinois	24	0	0	0
96	Worcester, Massachusetts	227	0	24	0
98	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	221	897	0	18
99	Providence, Rhode Island	0	271	0	1
100	Fresno, California	265	0	1	0
102	Paterson, New Jersey	0	211	0	0
103	Boston, Massachusetts	967	0	0	0
104	Boston, Massachusetts	370	0	0	0
105	Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	161	0	1	0
106	Jamestown, New York	0	60	0	1
107	Grand Rapids, Michigan	0	182	0	2
108	Tampa, Florida	815	0	0	0
110	St. Paul, Minnesota	0	436	0	1
111	Denver, Colorado	235	0	12	0
113	Colorado Springs, Colorado	85	0	0	0
114	Port Dodge, Iowa	106	0	1	0
116	Port Worth, Texas	366	0	0	0
117	Elgin, Illinois	35	0	0	0
120	London, Ontario, Canada	93	0	0	0
121	Washington, D. C.	134	0	0	0
122	Great Lakes, Montana	255	0	0	0
124	Kansas City, Missouri	0	638	0	3
125	Portland, Oregon	2283	0	0	0
129	Elyria, Ohio	0	154	0	0
130	New Orleans, Louisiana	853	0	0	0
131	Kalamazoo, Michigan	0	147	0	0
134	Chicago, Illinois	6750	0	60	0
139	Elmira, New York	0	40	0	0
141	Wheeling, West Virginia	63	0	0	0
143	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	0	145	0	0
145	Rock Island, Illinois	234	0	0	0
146	Decatur, Illinois	0	165	0	0
153	South Bend, Indiana	59	4	0	0
158	Green Bay, Wisconsin	21	0	0	0
160	Minneapolis, Minnesota	759	0	6	0
163	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	0	155	0	0
164	Jersey City, New Jersey	0	450	0	0

L. U.	Place	"A" Favor	Op- posed	"B" Favor	Op- posed	L. U.	Place	"A" Favor	Op- posed	"B" Favor	Op- posed
166	Schenectady, New York	118	0	0	0	409	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada	94	0	1	0
176	Joliet, Illinois	48	0	0	0	412	Kansas City, Missouri	73	0	7	0
177	Jacksonville, Florida	0	353	0	0	413	Santa Barbara, California	0	110	0	0
178	Massillon, Ohio	0	0	1	0	414	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	0	260	0	0
181	Utica, New York	0	160	0	0	415	Cheyenne, Wyoming	81	0	0	0
183	Lexington, Kentucky	1	39	0	0	417	Coffeyville, Kansas	103	0	0	0
184	Galesburg, Illinois	0	107	0	0	424	Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	42	0	2	0
191	Everett, Washington	0	269	0	0	425	Fairmont, West Virginia	0	70	0	0
193	Springfield, Illinois	175	0	0	0	429	Nashville, Tennessee	0	525	0	0
194	Shreveport, Louisiana	112	0	0	0	438	Troy, New York	100	0	0	0
196	Rockford, Illinois	143	0	3	0	439	Camden, New Jersey	0	43	0	0
197	Bloomington, Illinois	0	36	0	0	441	Santa Ana, California	0	242	0	0
208	Norwalk, Connecticut	41	0	0	0	442	Cleveland, Ohio	76	0	0	0
210	Atlantic City, New Jersey	497	0	0	0	444	Ponca City, Oklahoma	68	0	0	0
211	Atlantic City, New Jersey	0	143	0	0	446	Battle Creek, Michigan	0	112	0	0
212	Cincinnati, Ohio	428	0	3	0	446	Monroe, Louisiana	169	0	1	0
213	Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	753	0	3	0	447	El Centro, California	19	8	0	0
215	Poughkeepsie, New York	86	0	0	0	449	Pocatello, Idaho	105	0	0	0
220	Clifton Forge, Virginia	34	0	1	0	453	Springfield, Missouri	247	0	1	0
224	New Bedford, Massachusetts	135	0	0	0	454	Susquehanna, Pennsylvania	70	0	0	0
226	Topeka, Kansas	0	25	0	0	456	New Brunswick, New Jersey	0	85	0	0
229	York, Pennsylvania	39	0	0	0	458	Aberdeen, Washington	0	66	0	0
230	Victoria, British Columbia, Canada	360	0	4	0	460	Midland, Texas	23	0	0	0
231	Sioux City, Iowa	90	0	0	0	461	Aurora, Illinois	76	0	0	0
236	Streator, Illinois	55	0	1	0	465	San Diego, California	0	399	0	0
237	Niagara Falls, New York	0	162	0	0	466	Charleston, West Virginia	200	0	0	0
238	Asheville, North Carolina	150	0	0	0	474	Memphis, Tennessee	345	0	1	0
243	Salinas, California	50	0	0	0	476	North Adams, Massachusetts	21	0	2	0
245	Toledo, Ohio	699	0	4	0	477	San Bernardino, California	0	534	0	0
243	Geneva, New York	49	0	5	0	478	Oswego, New York	23	0	5	0
252	Ann Arbor, Michigan	120	0	0	0	479	Beaumont, Texas	0	295	0	0
256	Pittsburg, Massachusetts	38	0	0	0	481	Indianapolis, Indiana	0	275	0	0
257	Jefferson City, Missouri	16	0	0	0	482	Eureka, California	47	0	0	0
259	Salem, Massachusetts	74	0	0	0	483	Tacoma, Washington	276	0	0	0
262	Plainfield, New Jersey	0	45	0	0	489	Mattoon, Illinois	18	0	0	0
265	Lincoln, Nebraska	88	0	0	0	490	Dover, New Hampshire	0	2	0	0
266	Newport, Rhode Island	2	38	0	0	495	Wilmington, North Carolina	96	0	0	0
268	Trenton, New Jersey	130	0	0	0	497	Wenatchee, Washington	0	94	0	0
269	Wichita, Kansas	330	0	2	0	499	Des Moines, Iowa	340	0	1	0
271	Superior, Wisconsin	190	0	1	0	501	Yonkers, New York	0	495	0	0
276	Corpus Christi, Texas	202	0	0	0	505	Mobile, Alabama	0	600	0	0
278	Salem, Oregon	0	255	0	1	508	Savannah, Georgia	0	620	0	0
280	Pittsburg, Massachusetts	82	0	0	0	516	Red Bank, New Jersey	0	56	0	0
284	Peru, Indiana	0	10	0	0	520	Austin, Texas	0	296	0	1
292	Minneapolis, Minnesota	674	0	4	0	521	Clearfield, Pennsylvania	185	0	1	0
293	Columbus, Ohio	19	0	1	0	527	Galveston, Texas	0	56	0	0
294	Hibbing, Minnesota	2	12	0	0	531	Michigan City, Indiana	0	190	0	0
295	Little Rock, Arkansas	824	0	3	0	535	Roswell, New Mexico	16	0	0	0
296	Berlin, New Hampshire	19	0	0	0	540	Canton, Ohio	119	0	0	0
300	Montpelier, Vermont	170	0	1	0	542	Harlingen, Texas	85	0	0	0
301	Texarkana, Texas	0	58	0	0	544	Hornell, New York	0	50	0	1
302	Richmond, California	0	583	0	1	546	Aurora, Illinois	31	0	1	0
304	Topeka, Kansas	920	0	3	0	547	Galesburg, Illinois	108	0	0	0
305	Fort Wayne, Indiana	0	159	0	0	550	Gary, Indiana	279	0	1	0
306	Akron, Ohio	0	195	0	0	552	Lewistown, Montana	52	0	0	0
308	St. Petersburg, Florida	0	37	0	0	556	St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada	0	0	1	0
309	East St. Louis, Illinois	0	616	0	3	561	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	451	0	2	0
310	Utica, New York	88	0	9	0	563	Middletown, Pennsylvania	1	0	0	1
313	Wilmington, Delaware	0	111	0	0	565	Bridgeton, Connecticut	59	0	0	0
317	Huntington, West Virginia	0	226	0	0	567	Portland, Maine	0	182	0	0
322	Casper, Wyoming	35	0	0	0	569	San Diego, California	0	1038	0	0
323	West Palm Beach, Florida	191	0	0	0	570	Tucson, Arizona	120	0	1	0
325	Binghamton, New York	0	180	0	1	571	Ely, Nevada	65	0	0	0
326	Lawrence, Massachusetts	288	0	4	0	574	Bremerton, Washington	0	517	0	0
328	Oswego, New York	0	93	0	0	575	Portsmouth, Ohio	24	0	0	0
329	Shreveport, Louisiana	185	0	0	0	580	Olympia, Washington	4	12	0	0
333	Portland, Maine	231	0	1	0	581	Morristown, New Jersey	0	105	0	0
338	Denison, Texas	0	150	0	0	583	El Paso, Texas	0	93	0	0
339	Port William, Ontario, Canada	132	0	2	0	585	El Paso, Oklahoma	0	472	0	0
340	Sacramento, California	710	0	1	0	588	Lowell, Massachusetts	57	0	0	0
341	Livingston, Montana	38	0	0	0	590	Lawton, Oklahoma	16	15	0	0
347	Des Moines, Iowa	0	138	0	0	592	Vineland, New Jersey	0	65	0	0
348	Calgary, Alberta, Canada	290	0	1	0	595	Oakland, California	0	1670	0	4
351	Olean, New York	0	40	0	0	598	Sharon, Pennsylvania	22	0	0	0
352	Lansing, Michigan	216	0	0	0	603	Easton, Pennsylvania	26	0	5	0
353	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	803	0	0	0	604	Hoboken, New Jersey	77	0	1	0
354	Salt Lake City, Utah	239	0	0	0	605	Jackson, Mississippi	287	0	2	0
355	Burlington, North Carolina	14	0	1	0	611	Albuquerque, New Mexico	475	0	1	0
358	Perth Amboy, New Jersey	0	143	0	5	613	Atlanta, Georgia	0	437	0	6
359	Miami, Florida	423	0	0	0	619	Hot Springs, Arkansas	0	88	0	0
360	Oakland, California	196	0	0	0	623	Butte, Montana	0	50	0	0
361	Lebanon, Pennsylvania	10	1	0	0	628	Silvis, Illinois	42	0	1	0
363	Spring Valley, New York	24	0	0	0	630	Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada	32	0	0	0
364	Rockford, Illinois	0	150	0	0	631	Newburgh, New York	148	0	0	0
365	Knoxville, Tennessee	162	0	1	0	634	Parsons, Kansas	0	66	0	0
366	Two Harbors, Minnesota	47	2	0	1	637	Roanoke, Virginia	0	350	0	0
367	Easton, Pennsylvania	0	82	0	3	639	San Luis Obispo, California	0	36	0	0
369	Louisville, Kentucky	860	0	4	0	643	Carlsbad, New Mexico	193	0	0	0
375	Allentown, Pennsylvania	0	81	0	1	646	Sheridan, Wyoming	11	6	0	0
377	Lynn, Massachusetts	98	0	0	0	648	Hamilton, Ohio	0	71	0	0
378	Wausau, Wisconsin	0	50	0	1	649	Alton, Illinois	0	357	0	1
380	Norristown, Pennsylvania	0	61	0	0	653	Miles City, Montana	46	0	0	0
384	Muskogee, Oklahoma	0	115	0	0	654	Chester, Pennsylvania	0	123	0	1
388	Charleroi, Pennsylvania	8	0	0	0	655	Charlottesville, Virginia	51	0	2	0
389	Glens Falls, New York	12	0	0	0	659	Medford, Oregon	940	0	1	0
390	Port Arthur, Texas	123	0	0	0	661	Hutchinson, Kansas	70	0	0	0
392	Greenville, Ohio	0	0	2	0	665	Lansing, Michigan	0	110	0	0
393	Haute, Montana	16	8	0	0	667	Pueblo, Colorado	102	0	5	0
396	Boston, Massachusetts	0	95	0	0	675	Elizabeth, New Jersey	0	70	0	0
400	Asbury Park, New Jersey	0	62	0	0	676	Pensacola, Florida	275	0	0	0
406	Stratford, Ontario, Canada	39	0	1	0	677	Gatun, Canal Zone	184	0	0	0
						683	Columbus, Ohio	144	0	0	0

L. U.	Place	"A"		"B"		L. U.	Place	"A"		"B"		L. U.	Place	"A"		"B"	
		Favor	Op-posed	Favor	Op-posed			Favor	Op-posed	Favor	Op-posed			Favor	Op-posed	Favor	Op-posed
685	Bloomington, Illinois	66	0	0	0	974	Buchans,					1327	Providence,				
686	Hazleton, Pennsylvania	0	71	0	0		Newfoundland	0	7	0	0		Rhode Island	0	38	0	0
692	Bay City, Michigan	0	121	0	0	976	Pryor, Oklahoma	62	0	1	0	1328	Kansas City, Missouri	3	0	17	0
697	Gary and Hammond,					978	Charleston,					1329	Hackensack,				
	Indiana	162	0	0	0		West Virginia	3	0	1	0		New Jersey	0	0	5	0
699	Alexandria, Virginia	20	2	2	1	980	Norfolk, Virginia	38	0	9	0	1330	Jersey City, New Jersey	376	0	0	0
701	Wheaton, Illinois	55	0	0	0	982	Jacksonville, Florida	146	0	0	0	1335	Newark, New Jersey	0	0	16	0
702	West Frankfort,					985	Cleveland, Mississippi	69	0	1	0	1336	Cleveland, Ohio	18	0	1	0
	Illinois	755	0	21	0	991	Corning New York	13	0	0	0	1338	Paterson, New Jersey	0	0	6	0
707	Holyoke,					992	Oneonta, New York	27	0	6	0	1339	Buffalo, New York	163	0	31	0
	Massachusetts	59	0	0	0	994	Brewster, New York	28	1	0	0	1340	Newport News,				
708	Denver, Colorado	0	174	0	0	995	Baton Rouge,						Virginia	0	138	0	0
710	Northampton,						Louisiana	53	0	0	0	1347	Cincinnati, Ohio	13	0	20	0
	Massachusetts	11	0	0	0	998	Vermilion, Ohio	0	0	1	0	1350	Trenton, New Jersey	0	0	2	0
712	New Brighton,					1002	Tulsa, Oklahoma	263	0	3	0	1352	Buffalo, New York	0	0	6	0
	Pennsylvania	0	23	0	0	1013	Hartford, Connecticut	0	0	30	0	1355	Camden, New Jersey	0	0	5	0
716	Houston, Texas	914	0	0	0	1017	Manchester,					1357	Honolulu, Hawaii	0	0	20	0
717	Boston, Massachusetts	67	0	1	0		New Hampshire	0	0	1	0	1359	Chicago, Illinois	0	0	24	0
723	Fort Wayne, Indiana	0	285	0	1	1032	Bellingham,					1361	Pekin, Illinois	0	0	7	0
724	Albany, New York	125	0	0	0		Washington	0	60	0	0	1363	Boston, Massachusetts	2	0	1	0
725	Terre Haute, Indiana	0	83	0	0	1042	Sanford, Florida	31	0	1	0	1366	Chicago, Illinois	0	0	8	0
726	El Paso, Texas	23	0	1	0	1047	Toledo, Ohio	50	0	1	0	1367	Chicago, Illinois	0	0	29	0
728	Fort Lauderdale,					1048	Indianapolis, Indiana	0	0	57	0	1373	Thompsonville,				
	Florida	150	0	0	0	1049	Long Island, New York	1171	0	0	0		Connecticut	0	0	0	1
734	Norfolk, Virginia	660	0	0	0	1054	Salina, Kansas	51	0	0	0	1374	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	11	0	0	0
740	Gallup, New Mexico	12	0	0	0	1056	Leavenworth, Kansas	0	0	1	0	1377	Cleveland, Ohio	0	0	10	0
743	Reading, Pennsylvania	0	140	0	1	1067	Warren, Ohio	0	0	1	0	1379	Edwardsville,				
745	Durham,					1069	Stamford, Connecticut	0	0	6	0		Pennsylvania	0	0	3	1
	North Carolina	0	0	1	0	1072	Monterey, California	0	52	0	0	1380	Nampa, Idaho	39	0	0	0
748	Jersey City,					1073	Ambridge,					1389	Long Island City,				
	New Jersey	0	48	0	3		Pennsylvania	0	0	46	0		New York	11	0	2	0
756	Daytona Beach,					1076	Toledo, Ohio	42	0	3	0	1392	Fort Wayne, Indiana	322	0	6	0
	Florida	0	79	0	0	1103	Roxbury, Massachusetts	0	0	1	0	1399	Chicago, Illinois	0	0	16	0
760	Knoxville, Tennessee	894	0	0	0	1104	East Newark,					1414	Hilo, Hawaii	0	0	0	3
762	Ashtabula, Ohio	82	0	0	0		New Jersey	0	0	7	0	1424	Bloomington, Indiana	0	0	2	1
763	Omaha, Nebraska	149	0	4	0	1105	Newark, Ohio	0	38	0	0	1425	New York, New York	4	0	1	0
765	Sheffield, Alabama	187	0	0	0	1108	Willard, Ohio	27	0	1	0	1427	Chicago, Illinois	0	0	36	0
768	Kallispell, Montana	5	8	1	0	1111	Elmira, New York	4	0	1	0	1434	Richmond, Virginia	18	0	0	0
774	Cincinnati, Ohio	141	1	0	0	1117	Freemont, Nebraska	18	0	0	0	1439	St. Louis, Missouri	48	0	22	0
776	Charleston,					1121	Etna, Pennsylvania	0	0	3	0	1440	Ottawa, Ontario,				
	South Carolina	0	416	0	1	1124	Bradford, Pennsylvania	51	0	1	0		Canada	0	0	3	0
780	Columbus, Georgia	255	0	0	0	1128	Trinidad, Texas	20	1	1	0	1441	Maywood, Illinois	0	0	12	0
781	Plattsburg, New York	35	0	0	0	1134	Elizabeth, New Jersey	0	0	8	0	1450	East Providence,				
782	Mullens, West Virginia	24	0	1	0	1141	Oklahoma City,						Rhode Island	0	0	7	1
785	Weleetka, Oklahoma	12	0	1	0		Oklahoma	407	0	0	0	1459	Evanston, Illinois	0	0	8	0
791	Boston, Massachusetts	140	0	1	0	1143	Chatham, New York	0	0	2	0	1460	Joliet, Illinois	0	0	5	0
794	Chicago, Illinois	295	3	0	0	1145	St. Louis, Missouri	65	0	0	0	1465	Fall River,				
795	Columbia, Missouri	12	2	0	0	1158	Newark, New Jersey	0	0	2	0		Massachusetts	0	0	3	0
798	Chicago, Illinois	15	0	0	0	1159	Newark, New Jersey	83	0	20	0	1469	Streator, Illinois	0	0	4	0
801	Montgomery, Alabama	100	0	1	0	1173	Harrisburg,					1475	Centralia, Illinois	3	0	1	0
806	Ellenville, New York	1	10	0	0		Pennsylvania	9	0	0	0	1477	Newark, New Jersey	0	0	5	0
812	Williamsport,					1188	Waterbury, Connecticut	8	0	1	0	1482	Lebanon, Pennsylvania	28	0	1	0
	Pennsylvania	90	0	0	0	1191	West Palm Beach,					1494	Watertown, New York	0	0	1	0
816	Paducah, Kentucky	240	0	1	0		Florida	59	0	1	0	1500	Chicopee,				
817	New York, New York	550	0	5	0	1193	Atlanta, Georgia	30	0	0	0		Massachusetts	0	0	24	0
818	Owosso, Michigan	32	0	5	0	1205	Gainesville, Florida	0	75	0	0	1501	Baltimore, Maryland	154	0	0	0
823	Alliance, Ohio	12	0	0	0	1206	Newark, Ohio	33	0	0	0	1505	Waltham,				
824	Hot Springs,					1209	Meridian, Mississippi	13	1	0	0		Massachusetts	0	0	48	0
	South Dakota	0	0	1	0	1211	Gulfport, Mississippi	54	0	0	0	1514	Hanson, Massachusetts	0	0	3	0
835	Jackson, Tennessee	300	0	0	0	1212	New York, New York	126	0	0	0	1522	Richmond, Virginia	34	0	1	0
839	Augusta, Maine	0	0	1	0	1213	Champaign, Illinois	6	0	0	0	1523	Chattanooga,				
840	Geneva, New York	0	60	0	0	1223	Portland, Maine	50	0	0	0		Tennessee	0	0	6	0
842	Utica, New York	41	0	1	0	1225	Indianapolis, Indiana	18	0	0	0	1524	St. John, New Bruns-				
846	Chattanooga, Tennessee	536	0	1	0	1228	Boston, Massachusetts	26	0	0	0		wick, Canada	0	0	1	0
850	Lubbock, Texas	68	0	3	0	1229	Charlotte,					1530	Evanston, Illinois	0	0	4	0
853	Kearny, New Jersey	404	0	0	0		North Carolina	0	34	0	0	1539	Maywood, Illinois	0	0	2	0
854	Buffalo, New York	78	0	1	0	1235	Marinette, Wisconsin	9	0	0	0	1540	Joliet, Illinois	0	0	4	0
855	Muncie, Indiana	18	50	0	0	1245	Alliance, Ohio	0	0	1	0	1544	Huntington, Indiana	0	0	1	0
861	Lake Charles,						San Francisco,					1547	Anchorage, Alaska	0	0	1	0
	Louisiana	213	0	0	0	1249	California	512	18	72	1						
863	Lafayette, Indiana	10	0	0	0		Syracuse, New York	1073	0	0	0						
873	Kokomo, Indiana	141	0	2	0	1254	Clifton, Arizona	29	0	0	0						
874	Zanesville, Ohio	5	17	0	0	1257	Dallas, Texas	14	0	0	0						
876	Grand Rapids,					1259	Kansas City, Missouri	0	78	0	0						
	Michigan	263	0	3	0	1260	Honolulu, Hawaii	11	0	15	0						
877	Denver, Colorado	13	0	0	0	1261	York, Pennsylvania	38	0	4	0						
879	Liverpool, Nova Scotia,					1273	Trenton, New Jersey	0	0	8	0						
	Canada	25	0	0	0	1282	Springfield,										
883	Iowa Falls, Iowa	4	0	1	0		Massachusetts	7	0	0	0						
888	St. Augustine, Florida	57	0	1	0	1294	Hartford, Connecticut	0	10	0	0						
890	Janesville, Wisconsin	0	40	0	0	1298	Morristown,										
891	Fort Collins, Colorado	75	0	0	0		New Jersey	0	0	3	0						
898	San Angelo, Texas	5	13	0	0	1307	Salisbury, Maryland	0	0	1	0						
901	Brownfield, Texas	0	0	1	0	1309	Aubury Park,										
903	Gulfport, Mississippi	0	146	0	0		New Jersey	0	0	7	0						
904	Tallahassee, Alabama	7	0	1	0	1310	Washington, D. C.	116	0	0	0						
905	Newport News,					1313	Provo, Utah	19	0	1	0						
	Virginia	0	0	3	0	1314	South Amboy,										
906	Oakland, California	14	0	1	0		New Jersey	0	0	2	0						
908	Greenville,					1316	Macon, Georgia	0	150	0	0						
	South Carolina	257	0	0	0	1319	Wilkes-Barre,										
910	Watertown, New York	185	0	0	0		Pennsylvania	397	0	0	0						
912	Cleveland, Ohio	65	0	1	0	1320	Jersey City, New Jersey	35	0	6	0						
925	Grand Junction,					1322	Birmingham, Alabama	17	0	1	0						
	Colorado	58	0	1	0												
928	Red Wing, Minnesota	83	0	0	0												
933	Jackson, Michigan	0	87	0	0												
934	Kingsport, Tennessee	372	0	2	0												
935	Englewood, New Jersey	0	0	1	0												
947	Northampton,																
	Massachusetts	3	0	1	0												
948	Flint, Michigan	0	150	0	0		</										



WOMAN'S WORK

THE GENTLE ART

By A WORKER'S WIFE

CALL it the gentle art, this gift of conversation. On other pages of the Journal this month, are given aids to public speaking—rules and regulations for talking in public, which is all very well for the would-be orators among our men-folk. Alcott says "Debate is masculine, conversation is feminine." So what about us? We by the simple virtue of being women are supposed to be much more garrulous than our friend husbands. What about this conversation that consumes so much of our time? It should be directed and guided and used for our advantage. The woman who is a good conversationalist will never have to envy her friends who play or paint or sing, for she herself will have a far more valuable gift and will have more to offer to society than her so-called "more gifted" sister. The person who is a good talker (and a good listener) is always a popular member of a group regardless of talent or void of talent. Let's talk a little bit about this very "gentle art" and see how we can develop and improve it.

Can You Listen?

First off, the most important step in becoming a good conversationalist is not to talk but to listen. No, I'm not completely confused. The point is, you have to listen to people and really be interested in them and in what they are saying, in order to make the correct remarks and responses and to speak on subjects which are of mutual interest to you and the person with whom you are conversing. We must never forget that the little prefix "con" in conversation means "with." Conversation is talking with someone. It is always a two-way venture. It is never monopolizing the talk ourselves. Therefore we have to like people and be interested in them in order to become a good conversationalist. This is a must. Being interested in the other person is a sure-fire way to find the most pleasure and profit in our human associations.



Learn Something from Everybody

Just about the surest way of pleasing people and at the same time lose our own self-consciousness is to talk about something in which the other person is particularly interested. Talk to your friends about things they enjoy. You'll be amazed how your interests will broaden, and how much you will learn about various and sundry things. I remember once meeting a young man who seemed to be a little dull and not the least bit interesting to talk to, but I thought I would put the theory I had been trying to learn into practice and find out something he was interested in. It was growing potatoes. Potatoes! Imagine a conversation on potatoes. I thought to myself—this is where that theory about "learning something interesting from everyone with whom you talk" takes a tailspin. But believe it or not, girls, it worked even in this case. As this young man talked, his shyness wore off and after a question or two from me (and I tried very hard to make them intelligent and sincere) he just blossomed out and talked and talked and I was amazed at all the knowledge I gleaned about the growing of potatoes. And it was interesting!

Following a plan of being interested in others will make folks remember you and like you too, because you are sincerely concerned with pleasing others.

So many people (oh how often I've been guilty) make a serious mistake in conversing, in being so eager to talk themselves that they don't half listen to what their friends have said—even going as far as to interrupt a speaker to put in their "two-cents worth." What is that old saying about "A bore is a person who talks about himself when I am just dying to talk about myself?" Don't be a bore.

Pass the Ammunition

We've talked about interest in people being our first aid to conversation. However, we have to have a little ammunition all our own. We are often called upon to start conversations or perhaps we might even come up against a person who is interested in us and our hobbies just as we are endeavoring to be interested in the other fellow and his hobbies. So we have to have ammunition. Where do we get it? First, I recommend reading a good newspaper daily. Every intelligent man and woman of today should make an attempt to keep up with current events and be able to discuss them intelligently. Second we should read one or two magazines monthly and at least one good book. Twelve books a year should be our absolute minimum. We can be guided in our choice of books by reviews in the better magazines and newspapers which we read.

Jot It Down

And here is a very practical suggestion that has been made by a young woman who gives courses in the art of conversation. Keep a little notebook. Make it a small one you can carry in your purse. Divide it into sections—(1) Current events; (2) Books and plays; (3) Section on the interests of others—every time you see an item of note on a subject some friend is particularly interested in—jot it down and tell your friend about it when next you meet. For example—if the man next door is particularly interested in submarines, jot down notes from that newsreel showing that new device perfected by the Navy for rescuing men from submarines disabled at sea. Then tell him about it the next time you talk together. If your friend Mrs. Johnson's hobby is gardening, jot down some notes on those dwarf trees they grow in Japan which you read about in a magazine—and mention them to her when next you meet. (4) Miscellaneous section. Include notes on jokes, funny cartoons (humor plays a big part in pleasing conversation), and just items of general interest to yourself and others.

Writing things down fixes them in the memory and a once-over of your notes now and then will give you plenty of ammunition for interesting conversation. Write down the names of new people you become acquainted with too—so that you will remember and call them by name the next time you meet. This is always a popular way of "winning friends and influencing people."

The Voice of An Angel?

Now what about the mechanics of speaking? How's your voice? Remember what our old friend Shakespeare said about the feminine voice:

"Her voice was ever soft,

Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman."

We should all try to cultivate nice speaking voices. We should keep them soft and low—avoiding the loud and raucous but at the same time remembering to speak clearly

(Continued on page 380)





Yo Ho, Yo Ho, It's Back To School They Go!



SEPTEMBER again and back to school for the children and back to the kitchen for you. At least we hope you've served lots of easy, cool meals, picnic-style this summer and are ready, willing and able to get back into your apron and prepare hearty, wholesome meals for those healthy appetites of your youngsters, made nearly insatiable by autumn's brisk, invigorating days. And just to help you on the way, here are a whole page of new fall recipes for you to try.

How about having Mexican Chili Con Carne for supper some cool night. Serve with it a big mixed green salad, toasted French bread and fruit for dessert.

MEXICAN CHILI

- 2 tablespoons bacon drippings or butter
- 1 large onion (chopped)
- 1 small green pepper (chopped)
- 1 lb. hamburger
- 1 large can red kidney beans
- 1 large can tomatoes
- 2 tablespoons Eagle chili powder
- 1 clove garlic
- Salt and pepper to taste

Saute the onion and the minced clove of garlic in the butter or bacon drippings. Add the beef, breaking it up and stirring until it is all brown. Add the other ingredients. Cover and cook slowly for an hour. (Serves 6.)

* * *

Do the children come home to lunch? If they do, here is a tasty, filling dish they will enjoy—good for Saturday luncheon too.

TOMATO RAREBIT

- ½ cup celery (chopped fine)
- ¼ cup green pepper (chopped fine)
- ¼ cup onion (chopped)
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2½ cups tomatoes
- 1 cup grated cheese
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs beaten

Melt butter in a large frying pan. Add celery, pepper and onion and cook for about 10 minutes stirring frequently. Blend in the flour. Then add the tomatoes stirring until blended, then add cheese and salt. Add some of the tomato mixture to the beaten eggs, blending gradually. When well mixed, pour back into tomato mixture. Continue to cook over low heat, stirring constantly until thickened and creamy—about three minutes. Serve on toast. (Serves 6.)

* * *

Want to have something extra special for Sunday morning breakfast? Try this orange-flavored coffee cake. It's delicious.

CALIFORNIA COFFEE CAKE

- 2 cups flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup sugar
- ¾ cup orange juice
- 2 eggs well beaten
- ¼ cup melted shortening
- 1 teaspoon grated orange rind

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Add orange juice, eggs, shortening and orange rind, stirring only until dry ingredients are moistened. Pour into a well-greased layer-cake pan. Sprinkle all over with a topping made of:

- ½ cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons grated orange rind
- 1 tablespoon butter

(Mix all these ingredients together until crumbly before sprinkling on cake)

Bake 30 to 35 minutes in a moderately hot oven. (400° F.)

* * *

And here's just the dish for those home-folks of yours who love potato salad but think it is a summer dish.

HOT POTATO SALAD

- 6 medium potatoes
- 4 slices bacon, diced
- ¼ cup chopped onions
- 2 hard-cooked eggs, chopped
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 4 tablespoons vinegar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ¼ teaspoon celery seed

Cook well-scrubbed potatoes in their skins. Drain, peel and cube. Saute in frying pan until lightly browned, the bacon and onion. Drain off bacon fat and save it. Add the cubed potatoes to the cooked bacon and onion and add the hard-cooked eggs. Combine the egg, vinegar, salt and celery seed with the bacon fat and pour over the potato mixture. Cook slowly, stirring carefully and often until hot. (Serves 6.)

* * *

Then here's a hearty dish that will serve for a filling main course and will relieve budgets overburdened by the high cost of meat.

MACARONI LOAF

- ¼ lb. macaroni
- 3 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup milk
- 1½ cups grated American cheese
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon dry mustard
- 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1/3 cup minced pimento
- ½ cup finely diced green pepper
- 3 hard-cooked eggs, diced

Cook macaroni in salted water until tender. Over boiling water combine the butter and flour and gradually add the milk, stirring constantly. Cook until thickened—about 10 minutes. Then stir in, blending well: the cheese, salt, mustard and Worcestershire sauce. Drain the macaroni and mix in half of the cheese sauce. Then add the pimento, pepper and hard-cooked eggs, mixing well. Pour into a well-greased loaf pan and bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) for 20 minutes or until brown. Unmold on hot platter, slice and serve with remaining cheese sauce. (Serves 8.)

For the Lunch Box

Do your youngsters carry their lunch to school? Then you'll be wanting some tasty lunch suggestions. The secret of successful school-lunch packing is variety. I remember when I was a little girl how sorry I used to feel for a friend of mine with whom I ate lunch. I felt sorry for her because she had one cheese sandwich, one chocolate cupcake and one apple every day—year in and year out. She didn't seem to mind, but I used to thank heaven for my mother, who put spice and variety into my sandwiches and was wont to put in surprises ever so often by way of a chocolate bar, or a little jar of pudding or salad.

Of course, the main part of the school lunch is the sandwich. Try to fix a different kind of sandwich every day.

Suggestions: Ham salad, egg salad, any kind of fish salad on hard rolls or French bread. Cream cheese, cream cheese and olive on whole wheat or pumpernickel. Liverwurst, Swiss or Sweitzer cheese, corned beef, chipped beef on rye bread. Lettuce and tomato, any kind of jam or jelly, pimento cheese, bologna, devilled ham, olive and mayonnaise, chicken, chicken salad, crisp bacon and mayonnaise, peanut butter and raisin, chopped egg and pickle on white bread. Pineapple cheese on date and nut bread.

There are many tasty spreads and combinations you can make up and keep on hand in the refrigerator from which to make your sandwiches. Try cream cheese with a little chopped watercress and minced onion, hard-cooked egg and anchovy spread, sardine spread, cream cheese and nut, ripe olive and cream cheese, ground hot dog with pickle and mayonnaise, cream cheese and pimento, minced shrimp and mayonnaise.

Ever so often make a triple-decker sandwich for your small fry—they love variety.

At the ten-cent store little waxed paper containers can be purchased at a reasonable price. These can be filled with potato salad, coleslaw, tossed salad, grated carrot, little pickles, baked beans, macaroni salad, devilled eggs, or bread pudding, chocolate, vanilla or butterscotch cream pudding, tapioca, rice pudding, or canned fruit and added to the lunch box.

Of course you can vary the daily menu with assorted cookies, tarts, pie, cake, any kind of fresh fruit, or a candy bar or nuts for dessert. If your child carries a thermos, vary the every-day milk diet often with hot cocoa, cold chocolate milk, orangeade, lemonade, vanilla milk shake or any other wholesome drink you may think of.

CORRESPONDENCE

DISTRICT PROGRESS MEETING

Editor: The first meeting of the 11th district consisted of only those delegates from the states of Missouri and Iowa, as a second progress meeting will be held at a later date for the states of Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Jacobs, who welcomed the delegates in attendance and assured them that the progress meetings will bring closer relationship between local unions and will give them the opportunity to exchange ideas and information on practices prevalent in their particular localities, and that the discussions would prove beneficial to other local unions which may have the same difficulties and problems confronting them.

The problem of the "one man working contractor" was taken up by the delegates as a serious condition which exists in most localities, due to the fact that a number of ex-service men thought that they had learned the electrical trade while in service and entered the business as working contractors.

Vice President Jacobs advised that the officers of local unions in the district should sign the contractors to an agreement, if possible, and that any men employed in the shop should be taken in as members; for if they are not made members they will enter business and become competitors to the legitimate union contractor. He advised that the smaller locals in the district should organize rural areas as much as possible, but to establish flexible wage rates; and not to bargain for the wage scale which exists in the surrounding larger metropolitan area.

The question of protecting the jurisdiction of local unions was discussed thoroughly with reference to many members leaving the jurisdiction of one local union to work in that of another local union on large construction jobs where overtime pay is a factor. Brother Jacobs suggested that the business managers keep the men on the jobs in their own jurisdiction and suggested that the construction jobs be held to 40 hours per week, as this standard should be maintained; because it took many a year to establish the 40-hour week.

Vice President Jacobs spoke with regard to the telephone situation in St. Louis and the jurisdictional dispute, which was effective on October 26, 1946, whereby the telephone workers insisted on performing all telephone work with the exception of installing the conduit, or raceways. A "Memorandum of Agreement" between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-1, and the Telephone Workers Union was consummated on the third day of July, which reads as follows:

"This agreement entered into this third day of July, 1947, between the Southwestern Telephone Workers, Division No. 20, Communication Workers of America, St. Louis, Missouri, and Local Union No. B-1, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, for the purpose of facilitating an understanding involving the line of demarcation to be observed between the two unions.

"The following is the procedure to be adhered to:

"Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-1, employed by Electrical Contractors, shall perform the original installation of all telephone wires where raceways are provided, when six or more wires are required, (six wires to mean either twisted wire, cloth-covered, or lead-covered cable encasing the required wire.) In the event that members of the International Brotherhood of

Electrical Workers are not on the job; it is expressly agreed that the above work shall be performed by them.

"On all multiple dwelling projects of a residential nature in excess of six family apartments, the work shall be performed by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 1, employed by electrical contractors.

"Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 1, shall pull all lead cable from the first opening within the property line of any project, unless through circumstances, the pull is made direct to the building, in which case; the first pull will be performed by members of the S. W. U., Division No. 20, C. W. A.

"Members of the Southwestern Telephone Workers, Division No. 20, C. W. A., shall perform the work of pulling of cables from the public right of way to the first opening within the property lines of any project.

"SOUTHWESTERN TELEPHONE WORKERS, DIVISION NO. 20, C. W. A.

"(s) Al. Di Prospero,

"Area Chairman.

"INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,

"(s) Frank W. Jacobs,

"Vice President,

Eleventh District, I. B. E. W."

Vice President Jacobs announced that the above-mentioned "Memorandum of Agreement" could be used as a pattern in settling disputes arising between the I. B. E. W. and the telephone workers in the delegates' immediate localities.

Brother Jacobs announced that it was a pleasure to introduce International President Dan W. Tracy, who took time out from his many activities in Washington to attend this first progress meeting of the 11th Vice Presidential District. President Tracy addressed the delegates as follows:

He announced that it was a pleasure to be at the first progress meeting of the 11th Vice Presidential District. He informed the delegates that the International Convention had recommended that the districts be changed and that a referendum was submitted to the entire membership and that it was concurred in. Two new districts had been set up—namely, District 11 and District 12. President Tracy appointed Frank W. Jacobs vice president of the 11th District; and W. B. Petty vice president of the 12th District, in order that the entire membership might have better service. He advised that the 12 vice presidents establish offices and have the necessary representatives under their direct supervision, that the vice president shall issue all instructions to all international representatives and that the vice president shall be accountable only to the president; that each vice president shall be held responsible for his own district and the setting up of his own offices; that the vice president is given the same authority as the president and that this procedure would expedite service to the local unions in each respective district. He informed the delegates that this policy has been very successful. He said that the "progress meetings" which have been held have proved successful and that they bring the local unions into closer relationship and proved both educational and informative for those seeking advice, as they are given the opportunity to exchange information between the crafts and individual organizations.

Brother Tracy further stated that a great organization was first founded in the City of St. Louis, and through its many years of existence has expanded and progressed daily throughout the years. That it now has a membership of 400,000 and that there is no question that the electrical field foresees a membership of 800,000. He advised that we must organize the five branches of our industry. He said it is the general opinion that the I. B. E. W. membership consisted solely of wiremen, which of course is not true, for it has always had linemen, telephone men and manufacturing members.

Tracy announced that he had attended six progress meetings, but had been unable to attend the one on the Pacific Coast. At the meetings he had attended, the delegates and officers were well satisfied with the information gained; that his trips to all these meetings had been justified.

He announced that all directives concurred in at the convention have been complied with including the clarification of the Constitution regarding jurisdiction in all branches of the trade; and that the conclusions of the committee appointed to clarify the Constitution have been sent to all locals and the final tabulation of the vote will not be completed until July 30. The membership will then be notified in the official JOURNAL of the Brotherhood.

He expressed great satisfaction on the formation of the Council of Industrial Relations between the N. E. C. A. and the I. B. E. W., which is composed of five members from each organization, and which meets four times yearly to settle disputes between the contractors and the local unions. He said that the formation of this council has proved advantageous to both parties in presenting their disputes.

Brother Tracy complimented Vice President Jacobs on his recent agreement of understanding with the Telephone Workers Union in St. Louis, which has been approved by the International Office and which could be used as a pattern to be followed by other local unions in resolving their difficulties with the telephone workers in their immediate locality.

President Tracy advised that a conference regarding the use of the I. B. E. W. union label will be held in the near future and a report of the conclusions reached will be forwarded to each local union.

President Tracy spoke briefly on the Taft-Hartley bill and advised that 13 states have passed anti-labor legislation more stringent than the Taft-Hartley bill. He said these laws will affect every individual member of any labor union. He said that labor itself is partially to blame; for the members of organized labor failed to vote at the last election and failed to support candidates favorable to labor. He said that at the present time, counsel for the I. B. E. W. and the American Federation of Labor are making a study of the Taft-Hartley bill and test cases will be made to test the legality of the bill. After their conclusions and interpretation of the rights of labor, a copy of same will be sent to all local unions advising them of their decisions.

Brother Tracy announced that a study and investigation of our pension plan has met with Government approval in all its agencies and that it complies with the Taft-Hartley bill in all respects. He advised that the pension plan has been accepted by the employers, with few exceptions, and that our older members look forward to applying for the pension; that the average age of our membership is increasing steadily.

Vice President Jacobs thanked President Tracy for his instructive, informative address and stated that he was very grateful that Tracy could attend his first progress meeting. At the conclusion of President Tracy's talk, the delegates gave him a continuous round of applause.

The 11th District progress meeting was honored with the presence of several vice presidents of other districts; namely, John Raymond, 1st District and W. L. Ingram of the 7th District, who were also to be guests at the testimonial dinner honoring Brother Jacobs on his appointment as vice president of the 11th District and which was given by Local Union No. 1, I.B.E.W. Both vice presidents spoke briefly on the procedure of their respective vice presidential districts.

Vice President Jacobs stated that local unions should give serious consideration to the election of candidates for local, state and national offices. He said he was of the firm opinion that the laboring class of people did not use their right to vote at the last election and the net result is the Taft-Hartley bill. He informed the delegates that they should make every effort to see that all members are registered voters and that they use their prerogative of voting on election day in order to defeat the "enemies of labor" and elect those candidates favorable to labor. He advised that the American Federation of Labor will send the labor records of those candidates seeking office, upon request, and that the membership should be informed of these records.

Vice President Jacobs then proceeded to outline the policy of the 11th Vice Presidential District. He advised the delegates that all local unions, whether large or small shall be given the same consideration and that the officers of local unions in his district will be given his assistance and advice whenever needed; that he will hold regular meetings with the representatives and organizers of his district, so that all concerned will be better informed. He advised that for his office to be successful, he must have the full cooperation of all locals in the district. He thanked the delegates for their attendance at the meeting and expressed his appreciation for their attentiveness to the matters discussed.

President Tracy paid tribute to Vice President Jacobs for the masterful way in which he had conducted the First Progress Meeting of the 11th District and assured the delegates that the new vice president was thoroughly capable and competent and to heed his advice at all times; that cooperation between locals in the Brotherhood was needed now more than ever before, in order that the Brotherhood may continue to progress; that the Brotherhood has every intention to fight the provisions of the Taft-Hartley bill which is detrimental and which might retard the progress of the Brotherhood.

Vice President Jacobs announced that the next progress meeting would be held in Omaha some time in September for the states of Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, as this meeting was only held for the states of Missouri and Iowa, due to the distance between the northern states and St. Louis.

The Electrical Workers Local Union No. 1 was host to all delegates and gave a stag party and buffet luncheon on Thursday evening. They attended the Boston-St. Louis baseball game, which incidentally St. Louis won.

All delegates on Saturday evening, July 19, attended the testimonial dinner given in honor of Vice President Jacobs, and we trust that all those in attendance had a very enjoyable evening. I understand our press secretary submitted a story in reference to the testimonial dinner.

LEO J. HENNESSEY, F. S.
L. U. No. 1.

L. U. NO. 16, Editor: Well, here EVANSVILLE, IND. goes Local No. B-16 again trying to get

back into the WORKER from which we have been absent for so long. We would like to let the boys around the country know we still exist.

Work is still good around Evansville and it would be better if it weren't for the material

situation being what it is today, but maybe it won't always be like this. If we could ever get things on the right track everyone would be a lot better off. When material is plentiful, work is scarce, when work is plentiful, material is scarce, but I guess that is what makes life, it keeps us guessing what tomorrow will bring. Even if we do have our ups and downs, considering some of the things in some of the foreign countries, where an ordinary six-dollar sweater costs \$17.25 and wages are in no way proportioned to the cost of living, we are pretty lucky. It is plenty one-sided here but nothing like that.

Take the case of the foreign correspondent who wanted to visit one of the so-called greatest libraries. When he entered the building he was met by a portress, a lady in charge of the entrance. She asked to see his pass. He said, "I have no pass, I just simply want to see the library." "No one can see any part of it without a pass," he was informed. He explained that he was an American correspondent and then she agreed to help him. After calling everyone she knew, he was directed to the guardian of the building to see what he could do about a pass and the same procedure as before was gone through with, without any better results. He was again directed to another office in the building, this time being escorted by the secret police without any better results. Finally he was sent to the highest official in charge and there he was told he might secure a pamphlet of the library which he could read in his own room but he couldn't get a pass to go into the library. The library contained no military secrets but this kind of red tape comes from the growing mistrust that is in existence among people in the foreign countries today. No one believes anybody. Let's hope it never spreads to this side of the world.

RALPH HARPE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, Editor: The public BALTIMORE, MD. talks about strikes and thinks Congress should

do something about them. Did the public have anything to say when Congress had to have more money? No, they did not. Senator Taft, Congressman Hartley and others just went into a huddle and said, "We will raise our salaries to meet the rising cost of living." Very simple when you can do it that way, but how are the working people going to raise their salaries? If Mr. Taft and Mr. Hartley want to make some laws to help the country and people, let them make a few laws to control Congress. How about a bill that no Congressman can serve more than two terms? (Give the other fellow a chance. Live and let live.)

Men are endowed by God with certain inalienable rights, for all of which they must fight.

It seems that all the boys are on good behavior and I am therefore left with very little about which to talk. Of course, we can always talk

READ

Touring a European library—or rather not touring it—by L. U. No. 16

Union men—where are your soul and spirit? by L. U. No. 58

L. U. No. 68, promoter of Workers' education

On the record of Congress and the need for action, by L. U. No. 79

About freedom of the press, by L. U. No. 309, inside unit

Let your votes rectify the wrongs, by L. U. No. 390

How anti-labor feeling and laws come about, by L. U. No. 527

L. U. No. 960 negotiates a new contract—example of good labor-management relations

Are our members thinking—even in hot weather—read and also think.

about our business agent, Brother Carl Scholtz. He told me the other day about our annual outing. I know the boys are all waiting for that big day, so come to the meetings and keep posted.

I think now is the time that we all go for a ride in the country. Ask Brother Edward G. Rost, Jr., about that beautiful ride out past his country estate. Just a tip from the writer, always have an empty basket in the back of your car. You may find his place or you may stop and pick up Brother E. Sells as he will furnish you with plenty of cigars which make the ride very interesting. If you will just listen awhile, he will tell you an easy way to make some money. Should you not be interested in that pleasure, you can always pick up Brother (Big Bill) Ebauer. He will take you down to see Brother Bob Miller. You will always find him hiding underneath a pile of crab shells with only that bald head showing to prove that he is champion crab eater. By the time you have completed your tour you are very dry, so do stop at Brother J. Raynor's, as I know he will gladly let you have all the nice cool pump water you can drink.

GEORGE E. COGSWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 58, Editor: July 28, 1947. DETROIT, MICH. Local No. 58's perennial problem - flower

which sprouts up each year at this time and blossoms in September, has been receiving a little more cultivation than usual in 1947, due to two reasons: first, last year it turned out to be a weed; and second, this year a herd of republican elephants has been trampling around a little rudely in our flower-beds.

This problem-flower is the *Labor Day Parade*; and every year a flood of appeals, cajolings, suggestions, and even threats are made by well-meaning gardeners with a view to nursing our shrinking violets which are to be exhibited in the Woodward Avenue march.

Back in the BWA (Before Wagner Act) years it was part of a union man's religion to consecrate this one day to making a progress report to the community and demonstrating that the ideas of trade unions and collective bargaining were healthy, constructive, and above all, growing in popularity and demand.

Came Roosevelt and the Wagner Act—then the lethargy. Unions were now big business; and the once militant trade unionist gradually dozed off into a little nap of security until one fine day in June a couple of MPs came along and whacked him across the soles of his feet and told him to get going.

There are those unsympathetic persons who are saying: "Good for him, too! Maybe now he will stay awake on Labor Day and Election Day and contribute a couple of hours towards at least looking like a fighter who can keep his jaw covered."

It's going to take a lot of money, legal talent, patience, and good old-fashioned road work to smash back the vindictive machine behind the Taft-Hartley Act. Not all of us are endowed with the money, legal talent, and the patience; but who is there among us who cannot or will not summon his stamina this Labor Day to lend two hours of old-fashioned exhibition of unity on Woodward Avenue, if only just to prove to himself that his soul is not dead, and his local's union spirit is not bankrupt.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 68, Editor: May I congratulate you on the very timely article in the July issue

of the JOURNAL, entitled "Workers' Education." It is so full of food for thought. In my opinion, much more should be said and done about this. Anyone with foresight cannot possibly mistake "workers' education" as reform nor any one who advocates it as a reformer, nor can "education" or lack of it be confused with intelligence. It is progress, pure and simple.

Workers' education is necessary to the individual members of unions for it means advancement in all those things for which workers organize. It is vital to the continuance of our free labor movement. It means learning how to get

along with all people of the world or face disaster. In plain and simple language, it means *survival or destruction*. Certainly the world events, as reported by press and radio, do not seem to indicate a sense of mutual trust and understanding. It seems doubtful if there is a sincere desire on the part of some to understand any viewpoint but their own. Inability to see situations from the other fellow's point of view leads to misunderstanding, which in turn may cause prejudice, contempt and ridicule which might lead, on a national scale, to war.

The worker has the biggest stake in any happening that affects him, economically and otherwise. The worker, collectively totaling the majority of the population, finds himself at a disadvantage in many an instance in our economy. Too often, he is swayed by insidious propaganda put out by those who seek to control situations for their own benefit. He is not aware of this because the smart propagandist reaches him through his emotions rather than his mind. He may not be broadminded enough to see beyond the immediate future; his struggle for daily bread may preclude any serious thinking on subjects about which he knows little or nothing.

How can the worker, knowing but little about foreign exchange, tariff, inflation and deflation and the causes, fully realize how the conditions of the worker in another country affect him? For instance, China, before the war, imported from the United States millions of dollars worth of goods annually. It does not take very much imagination to see that if a three-hundred-million dollar market is lost, some of us workers are going to feel the effects. This is only a comparatively small item. It has been reported that prewar Japan was even a larger importer. But more than that, an understanding of other people will lessen the tensions between people; both as individuals and as nations. As understanding is achieved tensions are relieved and a more friendly neighborliness reached. Is this not part of our concept of unionism?

Free, democratic labor movements can exist only when the membership is informed and taking an active part in them. History records that totalitarianism first destroyed free unions. How this came about the writer does not profess to know, but it happened in other countries, and it can happen here. The lack of free intelligent discussion and expression of ideas; incomplete reports, or no reports at all might show an unwarranted apathy on the part of membership, or a fear of reprisal, to be passed out in some fashion. The reluctance of membership to give to the ideal of unionism is not a healthy situation. Cooperation must be had and support for all laudable undertakings must be given, else it is conceivable that power can be taken by the strong to the detriment of the weak. If this happens totally, then we no longer have a free labor movement.

What does workers' education mean to the individual? It means a broadening of the mind, going beyond the daily job; better understanding of himself, his community, his country, his world; a richer, fuller, more satisfying life. It means less selfishness; better conditions; more interesting meetings; it will bring a sense of having done a job well, of helping his neighbor while helping himself. Idealistic? To be sure! Practical? Certainly. Necessary? Emphatically, yes. How do we do it? It is not so hard or so impractical as some would have us believe. Some will cast derision and try to laugh it down, but already the I.B.E.W. has pioneered in this field. The electronics school sponsored by the International Organization and carried on the membership; the JOURNAL of which we are justly proud; the semi-yearly district meetings; the very excellent apprenticeship training program; and local union education committees are all a part of workers' education. Far too many think of "education" as a dry book-learning process. Books and pamphlets have their place. Movies, slides, exhibits, lectures are also a part. Talks by anyone from anywhere who can tell us something we don't know will broaden our knowledge. Albert Einstein is reported to have said, "that Americans must change their

thinking habits altogether" (due apparently, to the development of nuclear fission). If this is so, we cannot go to school as we did in our adolescent age. Obviously then, the answer is to bring school to the worker, when and where he wants it. If we recognize this as a changing world, and even juvenile minds can see that, then we want to keep modern and to do it the easiest, shortest way in the quickest possible time. Since chronological age apparently has not much to do with mental age, workers' education will have an appeal to workers of every age.

It seems then, that the logical way to reach the membership, would be to expand the program already under way. To accomplish all this, the following steps might well be taken:

First: to actively participate in all affairs of local unions, community affairs and other activities to the advancement of the labor movement. Second: to urge establishment of labor union education committees in all locals to the end that better understanding may be established. Third: urge participation in all legitimate national and international organizations.

GLEN H. GILBERT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: The 80th Congress is supposed to end its first session and go home maybe tomorrow. For all the mischief and good they have done, they might better stay there. High School boys could have done as much or at least would have been more earnest about the constituents' wants.

What is the score beside the infamous Taft-Hartley bill? Well here it is as I read it. They did a lot of blah blah about the housing shortage, but if veterans don't want to live with their inlaws they can build bowling alleys, skating rinks, roller coasters and so forth but no homes. Senator Taft was too busy pushing labor around to push his housing bill. The President asked for legislation to curb monopoly and aid small business. They didn't forget organized labor but slipped through one house the Bullwinkle exemption of railroads from anti-trust and the Rizley exemption of big gas companies from Federal Power Commission regulation. They failed completely to pass any bill to help states increase teachers' pay after six months stalling. While tons of top soil floated down the Mississippi and Missouri rivers they refused to appropriate funds for flood control. The farmers are going to be pretty mad too, because of the slashing of appropriations for rural electrification, soil conservation and other vital needs.

Congress wept salty tears and made a lot of sympathetic speeches after the Centralia mine explosion but did absolutely nothing about it but investigate. The 60-cent minimum wage went flat on its face when G.O.P. colleagues refused to uphold it.

Sure some of them conscientiously fought hard for some good legislation, but if a bill is not passed in committee it just isn't passed at all.

Let us examine how a Congressman gets there in the first place.

The average voter does not care so he does not attend or have anything to say about the selection of a candidate. It is a small group, the chairman of the party county committee and some of the local big wigs who pick the candidate and petitions are circulated and signed. Local political machines customarily take the primaries by default through safe blocs of such voters as patronage seekers and job seekers. If the party is the dominating party the nomination is the same as being elected. Why we as citizens and union members forfeit this right which was fought and won for us is just one of those things.

Law making is but a side line to a Congressman unless he is a dominant figure on a committee. He is more like a glorified errand boy for the folks back home. Labor does not need a political party but it does need to take enough interest to select men it knows and who have proven that they are sympathetic to labor's interests in either of the two existing parties with the rapid growth of union membership, the need for labor education is urgent—not only to educate for leadership but to give the worker

the knowledge of democratic participation in unions' deliberations.

Former unorganized workers were deeply conscious of pleasing the employer without disagreement for fear of losing their jobs and their ability to supply food and shelter for their family. They depended upon the employer for all these. Some of these have joined unions with the same feeling of restraint about disagreement with employers. Some have joined with the cocky attitude that they should receive great benefits far beyond that covered by the current agreement all at once. Many members of long standing have not kept up to date on union activities; in fact as matters stand today we all need labor education of one degree or another.

Times and conditions are continually changing. In our locals we need the youthful go-getters coupled with older, wiser counsel so that these youths will eventually take over the reins, conscious of the job before them. They are going to need knowledge of politics, economics, union practice, and of course labor history, parliamentary law, and public speaking. I know I am a fine one to be talking about public speaking but one of the colored union members hit the nail on the head in my case too. He said "Mah head is full but mah mouth is empty."

It goes without saying every member should have a thorough knowledge of what is in the agreement between his union and the employer that he may know his rights, the employer's rights and thus lessen unwarranted grievances. Members should know labor's long history in its battle to obtain the recognition we have so far gained. Progress is slow against a strong opposition but the main objective is to make gains today, this year or next year. Members must learn to get at the roots of politics, exercise their rights as voters and forget vengeance. We are as much to blame as anybody if we do not take interest in elections union or political. Members should know the relation of their wages to prices and production costs. The public should be told the facts too as to why strikes are called and the unfair labor practices used by industry such as the Mohawk Formula, etc.

The Mohawk formula as it is called was first devised by Remington-Rand several years ago, and is as follows:

First when a strike is threatened, label the union leaders as agitators, discredit them with the public and followers. Use propaganda, by press releases, radio, advertisements and missionaries making it appear the strikers are making arbitrary demands. Align influential members of the community such as bankers, real estate, and business men sensitive to the threat of removal of the plant. Get if possible newly deputized vigilantes to show their newly acquired authority. Get so-called loyal employees to start a back-to-work movement, this has the effect of making the public believe that the strikers are in minority. This also wins sympathy for the employer to the extent the public is willing to foot the bill for a huge police force. Yes we all need education far beyond the written agreement.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: A perspective view of the life of the laboring man and woman down through the years, leads one to appreciate more fully the immensity and richness of the inheritance organized labor has bequeathed to us and to recognize more clearly the large part our labor leaders have played in the making of the history of the labor movement. If organized labor's glorious contribution to civilization and to the welfare and advancement of our beloved country, could be contained in a library of a thousand volumes scarcely one hundred of those volumes would be needed to record the part played by the ordinary member in this great, all-time, world-wide, social enterprise. Everything else, and most of what labor, in organization, has achieved, we owe to our gallant leaders and a few faithful followers.

Taking this perspective view, one understands the value of the material conquests of our early labor leaders, culminating in the splendid organi-

zations sustained by labor in this our day. One appreciates the century-long efforts of the men who tried to perfect their locals in their time, and to set a just price on the ideals they reached in their work with and for the man who labors. How much time and effort and business ability and psychiatry had to be used and displayed to make the necessary changes and modifications to keep pace with a developing and advancing world of business and industry. How, like the heroes of old, courageous and gallant and bold labor leaders came to grips with and successfully overcame, even though the battle was bloody, that Hydra-headed monster conceived and created by the enemies of organized labor.

But if one does not understand the values of perspective, one misjudges—assuming the nearer objects to be larger or nearer conditions to be more important than those farther away. We must be convinced and be assured that a large part of our present-day success in the realm of organized labor has been essentially dependent upon and has grown out of that which has evolved and developed out of the past.

To show off the men and women who are the subject of this letter, it would be more advantageous to cite some of the things they have fought for and are fighting for at the present time. The fight is the same and the goal is the same wherever locals are found. You all know them. Do they not sound familiar?

Standard wage rates, wage increases based on rises in cost of living, time rates as opposed to piece rates, wage increases based on gains in workers' productivity; wage differentials between classes of workers based on differences in skill, experience, hazards of the job, seniority, disagreeableness of the job, and responsibility over life and property; extra pay for overtime, night and holiday work; equal rates for men and women; favorable time and place of payment, payment in cash; shorter working day, fewer days per week, Saturday and Sunday holiday, abolition of night work, abolition of overtime work, standard conditions of work, no change in conditions through new machinery or processes without consulting the union, elimination of sweatshops, provision of sanitary conditions, provision of safe conditions, restriction of employers' absolute right to hire and discharge as they please, joint control of shop discipline, etc.; etc.

This message would not be complete did it fail to mention one of the heads of the Hydra-headed monster a courageous labor leadership in Massachusetts is fighting at the present time. This enemy of organized labor consists of the few reactionary members of all our locals who, holding the balance of power, join with the arch-enemy of labor to prevent pro-labor laws and help promote legislation so detrimental to the cause of labor. Let's hope that sooner or later they will see the error of their ways and repent in sackcloth and ashes, although they will never be able to undo the harm they have already done to men and women who have to work for a living.

Local 104 salutes two stalwart and valiant labor leaders in her own organization. Never before has our local been so successful in promoting the welfare of its members as it has at the present time under the joint leadership of Business Manager-Legislative Agent Bart P. Saunders and President Howard H. Litchfield. Please accept the heartfelt thanks of your local.

HAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor: There is no sensational news in this part of the country but Tampa is still on the map, and speaking of maps, our hall and office will be on the tax rolls. Also a year or two ago the attorney general of Florida instructed the tax assessors to tax the real property of labor unions although it had always been exempt if not rented for commercial use. L. U. No. B-108 joined some other unions in a suit to have exemption the same as schools and churches.

While the suit was before the Supreme Court the state Legislature passed a bill to exempt our property from taxation but after it ad-

joined the court ruled against us on the question, and now the assessors claim that the legislative action is not constitutional and they intend to put the buildings back on the tax rolls.

As homes are exempt in Florida it makes the taxes rather high on other property and ours will be about \$100.00 per month, which is a considerable added expense.

We have been afflicted by poor attendance and in an effort to offset it we are trying a new setup of meetings.

The mixed local will meet on the first Thursday of each month for business affecting the whole membership, paying bills and salaries, etc. Each branch of the trade will have a separate meeting of its own.

For several years we have had a Telephone Company Employees unit who met separately from the local to consider their own business only, and a Power Company unit that does the same. Now we will have the Marine unit which will meet on the 2nd Thursday and another unit comprising inside and outside men, and sign and shop men who will meet on the 3rd Thursday.

There are several smaller groups of Unit No. 1 who meet separately due to having different working agreements such as Neon Sign men and Armature Winders, also groups in outlying towns too far to come to Tampa, such as Lakeland, Fort Myers, Sarasota and Bradenton.

For some time we have had an assistant business manager to organize and police the surrounding territory where there were no locals and we have several agreements with contractors and quite a few members in the four counties East and South of here.

Work has held up pretty well for summer time, but is beginning to slack up now.

TOMMY PAYNE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL. *Editor:* Our new officers for the ensuing term are now duly installed, or rather I should say that the old officers are back again for another two years grind. For with the exception of president it is so. Our retiring president, Brother Harold Joerg served us well for seven long years, and had he wished to continue in that office I am sure he would have been reelected. Our new president, Brother Rex Weakley has been on the Executive Board for a number of years, and is fully conversant with the trials and tribulations of running a local as anybody knows who has served on the Executive Board.

His promise to open the meetings on time met with the happy approval of the members and if this can be done, it will indeed be a great achievement; (pessimistic me) we had a nice quiet evening—the only discordant note being when the Brother member poured the cracked ice into the cooler which aroused everybody from a deep slumber. A little late, editor, but thanks for your prompt response to my request for a JOURNAL. "He got it the next issue."

AL PANOWSKI P. S.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor: Local 175 initiated new officers on the 7 day of July and with their already proven ability in the organization they should be able to cope with all situations, which according to this reporter seem many. The officers elected are as follows: Financial Secretary and Business Manager C. W. Harris; President A. E. Butler; Vice President Grant Matheny; Treasurer C. A. Strawn; Executive Board: Reed Kelso, Ralph Harris, Floyd Pool, C. H. Tipton, E. E. McDaniel, Grant Matheny, Perry Howard; Examining Board: W. C. Harris, Grant Matheny, R. A. Harrington, Red Quinn, E. E. Crosby; Trustees, Earl Tarpley, Paul Patton, Preston Houston, E. H. Holcomb.

These boys are really on the ball and reports made by them have not been exceeded on any previous occasion, Brothers! let us see that they get all the support that will make these reports workable.

With Labor Day just around the corner a monstrous parade is in the making, L. U. 175 will do its part in making this affair a success. We hope to show the country and ourselves what this day is really set aside for.

To Chattanooga and the 12th District comes a new vice president and Brother, W. B. Petty. He was initiated in 175 by going through a local meeting which spared no blows. In making a talk to the local union his words were most constructive and to the point. His story on the legislation in Texas stole the show.

We sincerely believe in Brother Petty and know he will be worthy of the responsibility he now holds. At the same time our best wishes go with Brother Gordon Freeman to the 4th District. His office was at our service at all times.

For the past two months L. U. 175 has been blessed with good attendance. Maybe this is the only good point for the Taft-Hartley Bill; anyway keep up the good work—we need full voice on the floor.

At a meeting of the Tennessee Federation of Labor's Non-Partisan committee, held in Chattanooga on Sunday July 13, Senators McKellar and Stewart were roundly denounced for their vote on the Taft-Hartley bill and on their vote to override President Truman's veto of the measure. I think they should receive 100 per cent backing on this denunciation—at the polls.

We are happy to have Brother E. E. McDaniel back with his tools. Red was an International representative for this district for sometime. He is a good Brother, well-liked by all. His background was very good for us while he served as a labor mediator.

Brother J. P. Jones former financial secretary and business manager of 175 is now connected with the International. Best wishes to him and success on his new job. He is an artist at talking.

Oh, yes! this is my first report—but probably the last, once it is circulated, so greetings to all.

W. B. CATLETT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: The first item of news to go into our JOURNAL issue this time is one of all importance, that is, the wage scale. Here in Cincinnati we were successful in securing a 12½ cents per hour increase, from \$2.00 to \$2.12½ per hour for one year, from June 1, 1947 to June 1, 1948. Our business manager and conference board spent many a night on meetings with our contractors to settle this issue and they are very much entitled to the local's sincere thanks for their wholly untiring efforts. As long as the officers can always have the cooperation of the whole membership, good fellowship and harmony will always prevail.

We have some of those nice items I like to write about, that is, regarding "little bundles from Heaven" (as Winchell calls them), to our various members' homes. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stapleton are the proud parents of a 7 lb., 6¼ oz. baby girl born on July 20, 1947. May the little lady be as nice as her mother and father are! Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dumford received a boy weighing 6 lb., 12½ oz., named Thomas Elmore, born on May 15, 1947. Congratulations to the parents and the little man. Mr. and Mrs. John Bryan became grandparents when their son, Kenneth, and his wife became parents of a girl weighing 8 lb. 4 oz. born on July 6, 1947. Best of luck to parents, daughter and grandpop and grandma.

While these may be a little late by the time it is in printed form the most sincere wishes to Brother Tom Wickers and his new bride, Mabel. All of us here at L. U. No. 212 wish you best of luck in your marriage and your choice of a new state, California. We also want to wish Brother Glenn Gould and his family good luck out in California. Good wishes to all of you from all members of Local B-212.

Now to our sick list. At this writing we have Brothers R. Bonner, C. Eibel, R. Fobbe, Arthur Baumann and George Huber who suffered a

IN MEMORIAM



J. T. Osborne, L. U. No. 1
Initiated July, 1912

J. E. Wells, L. U. No. 48
Initiated December 16, 1919

Verner Erickson, L. U. No. 77
Initiated May 23, 1944

H. M. Scrutton, L. U. No. 125
Initiated December 3, 1920

H. M. Sechler, L. U. No. 125
Initiated August 12, 1918

Walter Wasson, L. U. No. 125
Initiated February 21, 1946

Wilson A. Newman, L. U. No. 160
Initiated February 17, 1937

George Frank Guy, L. U. No. 212
Initiated July 2, 1913

Samuel Dowery, L. U. No. 323
Initiated May 30, 1924

Edward Van Buskirk, L. U. No. 325
Initiated December 17, 1945

Charles R. Brooks, L. U. No. 465
Initiated October 3, 1941

Vernon Johnson, L. U. No. 479
Initiated August 8, 1946

Joseph Koetting, L. U. No. 494
Initiated March 7, 1906

Albert Joy, L. U. No. 566
Initiated January 25, 1944

George Kaminski, L. U. No. 663
Initiated January 13, 1943

George R. Clair, L. U. No. 734
Initiated October 7, 1925

R. M. Mosier, L. U. No. 743
Initiated December 5, 1935

Luther F. Tebault, L. U. No. 734
Initiated May 6, 1926

C. H. Warren, L. U. No. 734
Initiated May 5, 1939

William E. Ferris, L. U. No. 817
Initiated December 9, 1937

George Middleton, L. U. No. 817
Initiated February 17, 1925

Anthony Benevento, L. U. No. 853
Initiated August 12, 1943

Andrew Yuille, L. U. No. 1049
Initiated March 26, 1937

John Muggah, L. U. No. 1089
Initiated July 12, 1937

Peter Wold, L. U. No. 1155
Initiated July 1, 1940

Ernest B. True, L. U. No. 1306
Initiated March 10, 1942

G. Douglas Jones, L. U. No. 1335
Initiated February 8, 1946

Frank Perigo, L. U. No. 1393
Initiated August 6, 1936

William L. Reynolds, L. U. No. 1393
Initiated January 1, 1939

John M. Riddell, L. U. No. 1393
Initiated May 16, 1940

stroke but we are glad to know is now home from the hospital. Knowing George as I do he is very nervously convalescing in bed at home. But we want all of you fellows up and well soon. So good luck to all you Brothers.

Now here are two sad items which none of us likes to write or talk about, but they do make up part of everyone's daily life. Brother Victor Finauer lost his father, Adam, who passed away on June 30, 1947. Brothers Howard and Charles Westerman lost their mother who passed away in mid-July. Our deepest sympathies to both of these saddened families.

About work here and around Cincinnati, we are going along very nicely with very nice jobs and some ready to roll. As always, our busy representative, Harry Williams, is always on the alert and does succeed in getting most of the work around here.

To all the surrounding locals, don't forget to send your delegates to the Ohio State Building and Construction Convention to be held in Cincinnati in September, because only by sending your allotted number of delegates can you find out and take back to your home local all the news of things that are said and done for the progress and betterment of your local union. Remember the Cincinnati Local B-212 of the IBEW welcomes you to Cincinnati in September.

You know, Brothers, every once in a while you will meet on the street one of our Brothers who is enjoying a life of well-earned ease on the IBEW pension. Last week I saw Brother and Mrs. Jack Raymond on the street in my neighborhood and he looks fit as a fiddle. It made me feel good to know here is a member who helped fight and make the conditions you and I enjoy today reaping some of the benefits of a grand organization, the IBEW. Three rousing cheers for every pensioner!

As a closing note, "Hello" to all of our 212 boys traveling wherever you are. We do think of you and remember you back here in the Queen City of the West. Until next time it is once again,

"Au Revoir"

212's NEWS HOUND, E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL. Editor: The officers elected for the ensuing term of two years are as follows; General Chairman and Financial Secre-

tary Charles H. Foote; President Roy H. Gebbie; Vice President T. H. Hughbanks; Treasurer B. Weiss; Recording Secretary A. H. Desbines; Executive Board, H. Gehr and J. Calderwood. The installation of officers was effected at the regular meeting on July 25, 1947, without refreshments. Sorry boys for the neglect, we hope to atone in the near future with a party resembling the one held when nominations were made and every one was happy and we were really Brothers in spirit, or should I say spirits. The opinion is practically unanimous that a celebration now and then is a good tonic as the nature of our daily chores tends to isolate us from many of our members, some are outside forever gulping in huge draughts of fresh air mixed with smoke and soot, others know not what the weather is outside until their daily grind is over; the men who scramble in and under cars and engines servicing light and power are located in desolate spots; our linemen climbing poles scattered over the countryside and terminal men looking at trains coming and going, yet they never travel to cool lakes in the summer or sunny beaches in the winter although they disdainfully say to us, "We have no complaint, the movie stars are always coming to see us." And we always fall, with wide open eyes and ask hopefully, "Who, Lana Turner?" and they sneeringly reply, "No, Boris Karloff." How can a person get along with one who shatters illusions so ungracefully, I ask. One of these days I'm going to tell them that in a big city you might see such famous people, but in a small town, if you are worthy, you are privileged to know them. Perhaps after all is said they will want to travel and lose their provincialism and that unfair habit of wise cracking which we country boys lay ourselves open to constantly.

Due to the retirement of several officers on the North Western in July there were two promotions that reflected considerable credit on the men involved and indicate the respect of management for the policy of Local 214 for producing at all times electricians qualified to be accepted for supervisory positions. One member, O. P. Jones, promoted to the position of electrical engineer formerly held the job of assistant to the superintendent of Diesel Power and Joseph Buran of Omaha, Nebraska was selected from the ranks to fill the former posi-

tion held by O. P. Jones. Speaking for the membership of Local 214, I extend heartiest congratulations to Brothers Jones and Buran. With respect to the Jennings Bill which you have been circularized with, I quote from Thomas L. Owens, M. C. from the Seventh District of Illinois, "I am fully familiar with the legislation mentioned in your letter, and I have already expressed my opposition to the Illinois members who are on the Judiciary Committee. It is my present opinion that the bill will never come out of that committee. However, I shall be watchful in the event that it does."

Express your sentiment to your member of Congress regarding the repeal of the Crosser Amendment affecting the loss of our sickness and accident benefits away from the job.

R. H. GEBBIE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: We are now in the vacation season and hope that everyone either has or will enjoy a pleasant vacation.

Vacations are truly in order as the activities of this local slow down for the summer season. Local 245 and the Toledo Edison Company recently negotiated and signed a new contract. This included a job evaluation program which presented many new angles. While it is hardly likely that everyone was completely satisfied, most of the Brothers were well pleased with the work of the committee and voted to accept by better than a two-thirds majority. The committee, Brothers Stephen La Porte, Vincent Wise, Lawrence Donahue, Wilfred Kraemer, Oliver Myers, John Dusseau and Ralph Landis, was assisted by Brother James Knight, International representative. They are to be commended for their hard work and the results they achieved. The cooperation of the company was noted to the membership by the committee.

On June 19, the election of officers and Executive Board, to serve for two years starting July 1, was held. The results showed all officers re-elected. They were: Stephen La Porte, president; Carl Ludwig, vice president; Oliver Myers, financial secretary and business agent; Vincent Wise, assistant business agent; Jacob Bryan, treasurer; D. D. Detrow, secretary. The following members of the Executive Board were re-elected: Fred Yachee, John Cartledge, Roy Pethe and Ray Fall. John Farmer, Carl Adams and James Underwood were the new members elected.

This local has had considerable discussion of the present political situation and the effect of the new anti-labor laws passed by the majority party. We have contributed both financial and personal aid to a joint legislative committee formed in Toledo by a large number of A. F. of L. organizations. This committee is functioning with some success. Although Governor Herbert (Ohio) signed four anti-labor laws he vetoed the most drastic one which was very similar to the Taft-Hartley law.

Our next project will be our part in the Labor Day parade which we hope will be a fine success. More about this later.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS.

Editor: After an absence of several years your local scribe is once more on the job.

We had our regular election last month and the officers were duly installed by Past President Edward Sargent. The following officers were elected for the next two years: President T. McCarthy, Vice President L. Proctor, Financial Secretary R. Canney, Recording Secretary P. Dean, Treasurer A. Partheon, Executive Board Member E. Devereau, and yours truly press secretary.

After our installation we went to a local night spot for a steak dinner and entertainment. A good time was had by all.

Many things have happened since I last sent an article to the magazine. Many of the Brothers have been to war—some returned and some did not. We, as all locals, have some of the G. I. boys with us who feel that they would like to learn the electrical trade. Some had some

experience in the service. Classes have been set up to give the boys some of the book knowledge which they will require. I hope that after the boys have had their schooling and gotten their licenses they will continue to keep at their books, for I believe too many of us forget all about the books and just keep on working. The trade today is a much different business than it was a few years ago. We now have electronic controls and many other things far different from those of past years. I think it is up to us to keep up with the times, study a little so that we can handle this new type of equipment and know what we are doing.

I think since I last wrote we have been able to organize the city of Gloucester, and now have the Cape Ann boys in our organization. We have also one shop in Ipswich on the way so that helps our territory considerably.

At the present time we have plenty of work for the boys and the prospects are good for a while longer.

I see by the papers our neighboring state of New Hampshire is trying hard to get a license law. Well, more power to them. I hope they succeed, for we think the license is a fine thing.

Well, I guess that is about all for this time. I have been away from this writing so long I have almost forgotten how to punch the old typewriter. So the best wishes from the beautiful east coast of Massachusetts to all the Brothers of the organization.

F. C. RUSSELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 275,
MUSKEGON,
MICH.**

Editor: Will try to get a little news in as I have failed for the last few months. I will try to do better. All of us have been working and have changed a few of our officers, including our business agent and president. We were sort of disappointed to have Bob decline but I think we have a good business agent now and he is really on the job. Our job the boys are looking forward to is taking shape and it probably won't be too long. So, don't worry.

I read in the June issue that Local No. 429, Nashville, Tennessee, is having its election and the business agent is not running. Boys you are losing a good business agent, I agree, and a good superintendent; I have worked under him. We would like to hear from one of your members, Bob White, if he is still around.

We will hold our annual picnic on August 3, and hope for a big turnout. Come on, boys, and let's all have fun! Bring the whole family. Swim! Eat! Play!

JOHN H. WISEMAN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 309,
EAST ST. LOUIS,
ILL.**

Editor: All true laws are inherent to nature; they exist. Every man has knowledge of them in his heart; and all laws are relative.

Right is a law, a law of God, it never was invented. Right is relative to duty. Without duty there is no right, without right we have no duty.

The men who wrote the immortal Declaration of Independence knew that well. They knew that when true laws are violated there are dire results.

When the Ohm law, that was discovered, not made, is not obeyed, when laws of physics are ignored, when politicians tear down a law by manufacturing a rule, issuing a decree, the result is nonsensical and often catastrophic.

We have the right to free press; let us be proud of that; only, we cannot be proud of the press, she is no lady, she is a moll, she is the moll of Nimrod, the old man with the money bag.

The statements she prints are mostly "part" truth, a part truth is a variety of lie. It is always either adorned or defiled, as befits Nimrod, and always encumbered with a lot of bologna. Over a period of time, stark truth will stay alone, by that time the "heat is off" and the press finds something else to lie about.

Freedom of the press is relative to the duty of writing the truth, the whole truth and nothing

but the truth. This duty is violated.

Imperfect humans will make a great to-do about their rights. Their duties they know in their hearts, but they smother that inner voice. We have the right of free speech, but the right to be heard is controlled by Nimrod.

The radio speakers with even a faint respect for truth have been discarded and only rabid reactionaries, sandwich men for something or other, are still heard.

The right to organize is in a man's heart. That right also is an integral part of a duty.

To work together for good, to fight iniquity where we find it, to help our fellow man and so help ourselves—this, to the best of our ability, we have done.

Nimrod and his politicians have, unconsciously, paid us a great tribute when, by fabricating a pseudo law, they tried to abridge our rights and thereby eliminate our duty.

These negative reactionaries, alchemists out of the past, will not go far; from the grave, F. D. R. is still helping us, the great organizations he helped us to form are getting closer together, our imaginary difficulties are being reduced.

There should be a new great day under democracy. We, organized labor, will usher it in.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S., *Inside Unit.*

With your permission, I would like to contribute my writing time and space in your column to one of our Brothers of Local B-309.

He has been a member since a young man and has proven in more ways than one, to be a true and loyal member of organized labor. For in his efforts to do his bit he gave one of his most precious heritages—his eyesight. Today he is hopelessly blind but not helplessly handicapped. He has learned a trade that with the help of the Brotherhood can establish him—independent of charity. He does not ask for anything except that we give him our support in his efforts to make a living at his new trade.

I write of Brother Lonnie Day. He makes tool pouches and they are a handy little piece of leather work, measuring about six by nine inches and made with a loop for carrying on a belt.

They will hold just about all the necessary hand tools for almost any job.

These pouches have been advertised in the JOURNAL before and quite a few Brothers have bought them, but just now the orders have fallen off and the committee that helps Brother Day in filling his orders tell me they can supply a goodly number of pouches at the present time.

These pouches sell for two dollars and fifty cents, cash orders prepaid—also sent C. O. D. So, Brothers, how about skipping that next case of beer and sending in your order. You may feel better in more than one way and I am sure you will be doing yourself a favor by owning one of these fine pouches, besides the fact you will be giving aid to one of our Brothers who is worthy of your assistance.

Make checks or money orders payable to: Lonnie Day Committee, care of Roy Camerer, Business Manager, 701 Illinois Avenue, E. St. Louis, Illinois.

Brother Day and the members of L. U. No. 309 will be waiting to hear from you.

FRANK L. OSMAN, P. S., *Outside Unit.*

**L. U. NO. 349,
MIAMI, FLA.**

Editor: Some time back President Roach asked me to serve as co-secretary for L. U. No. 349 and for the benefit of all loyal horse players I will say I like the post position very much, especially since organized labor has been blackjacked by Congress and Senate in their support of the Taft-Hartley bill (excepting those who sat in Congress and Senate supporting President Truman's veto).

This past week has been the scene of paramount history for the I. B. E. W., with the election of Brother Ed Garmatz of L. U. No. 28, Baltimore, Maryland, to the United States Congress over two opponents by a vast majority.

Philip Murray of the C. I. O. chose this honest and sincere union member of the American Fed-

eration of Labor to test the ambiguous Taft-Hartley bill which denies you and me the Constitutional right of free speech, by restraining unions and organized labor from supporting their campaigns financially.

I am pleased to say that I have known Ed Garmatz for 22 years from the boom of Miami, 1925, through the market build-up of '28 in St. Louis, the market burst in '29, when we worked together again in Baltimore, and I feel most confident in saying that we now have a Congressman in Washington who knows the condition of the patient without feeling the pulse or the pocketbook. And you can bet the prescription which he has the opportunity to write while in Congress will help to make America what we say it is.

The name Taft up until a few weeks ago was a most-respected name in the hearts of American workmen and their families, no doubt because an American named Taft served as President of these United States most ably, but it stands now in the minds of the American worker and his family as devoid of human principle and respect to the rules established by mankind throughout the world written or unwritten—"Do unto others as you would have done to yourself."

As for Hartley, the union members in his state only have to abide by Samuel Gompers' advice: "Defeat your enemies and elect your friends."

I take this opportunity to say that many, many union men have been asleep at the switch for a long time by not registering and voting in all elections in their communities in each any every election.

Possibly the unions should declare election day a holiday instead of some which we celebrate, and further refuse to accept dues from those members qualified to register and fail to show proof of voting.

We should all recognize the turn of events a few years ago when we workers were on the job during the war, building defense and war plants, B. B. Sumerville and others came on the various projects complimenting us workers, knowing plans were not what they should be, for forging ahead and doing the job through and by the many accumulative years of experience of union mechanics and their reservoir of know-how kept these many projects ahead of schedule, but when the Taft-Hartley bill came up Sommerville and Ginsburg and others never made a sound. I am not from Brooklyn, but I ask why no support. Any G. I. union or non-union, knows who passed the ammunition to him if he is a big enough American to admit it, making it possible to whip the enemy. So much talk is going on about Greece, Turkey, Russia and Palestine, if it has to be done over again I pray that Taft-Hartley or any Congressman or Senator who helped to blackjack union labor as they have, be given to me for a helper on the small arms job in St. Louis when we revamp it.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 353,
TORONTO, ONT.**

Editor: Not being familiar enough with any of the current world-stirring events to theorize about them, such as the atom bomb, or Princess Elizabeth's engagement, or who threw the overalls in Mrs. Murphy's chowder, I shall just report on some of the local doings.

Our new agreement has been approved by President Tracy and became effective June 1, 1947, and gives us an increase of 10 cents per hour, and an additional 2 per cent on our holiday pay making a total of 4 per cent for vacation pay which is equivalent to approximately two weeks' pay for the year. The contractors tell us they take an awful beating when we get an increase, because the customers scream and tear their hair when asked to pay this increase. Then when we see bills with the 10-cent increase added on plus a further increase of 10 to 25 cents that is not ours, it makes us wonder who is kidding whom.

At our July 10 meeting we had our periodic social evening and bun struggle; and the brethren acted like gentlemen and seemed to

enjoy doing it, too. A change is as good as a rest, I always say.

We expect the local union bowling league to get under way about the end of September and by all reports it will be a notable success. Brother Steve Weslak is in charge of this department and has arranged for 14 alleys to be made available for our use at Vaughan Road and Oakwood Avenue every Tuesday night. Members who wish to participate and are not already registered, should do so as soon as possible. Miss Holmi, our office secretary, has vowed she will cut off Brother Weslak's ears, and fry them, because he has declared it will be a stag league.

I have always been a sucker for buying new razors and have practically every known type of razor on hand at present. My latest purchase was a dandy little gadget with a pearl handle, very pleasing to the eye, and with an automatic blade-putter-inner containing several blades all in a neat little case for the trivial sum of a dollar and forty-nine cents. The only drawback to it is that after shaving with it, my whiskers are just the same length as before shaving.

Brother Shaw, our business manager, is, at the time of writing, enjoying his first vacation in 20 years, and is no doubt churning up the waters of Georgian Bay with his new boat and outboard motor. Brother Shaw recently completed 30 years as a member of L. U. No. 353, and has been an officer in one capacity or another for 27 of those years.

There has been some talk recently of forming a 25-Year Club or a 20-Year Club in the local, as there must be well over 100 members who have 20-year cards and would be interested in having a get-together occasionally to talk over old times and renew friendships formed on jobs years ago, and then forgotten when the job ended. We may get it going this fall or winter.

The Canadian National Exhibition will be opening this year for the first time since 1941. It is expected that there will be some marvelous changes since the last exhibition due to new developments in manufacturing and science, but it means a tremendous amount of work getting the fair grounds ready after five years of occupation by the Army, Air force and Navy. Labor Day has always been the big day at the fair when all the local unions parade to the grounds and the attendance at the fair frequently exceeds 200,000 on this day.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Editor: On the basis of my three feature articles in the WORKER — "Doorways to the Electrical Trade," January, 1940; "How to Lay Out Industrial Plant Systems," May, 1940; "Searching Questions as to How to Teach," February, 1947—my prestige as a writer has risen to a position whereby I have been appointed press secretary of Local No. B-358.

Whether I can report the important happenings of Local No. 358 as well as I have prepared feature articles only the valued comment of the Brotherhood will decide.

The results of the recent election, bespeaking the satisfactory manner that the business of our local has been conducted over the years showed very few changes.

Without opposition a vote of confidence was given to the following: President Willard Warner, Vice President Edward Soporowski, Treasurer William Clausen, Financial Secretary Victor Larsen, Recording Secretary Robert H. Beck, and for business manager and delegate to convention our very capable John C. Boll.

The new executive board will be comprised of five carry-overs: Edward Sofield, Carl Pedersen, Joseph Applegate, James J. O'Brien and John J. Orsoe. The two new members are Frank Ryan and Thomas Gillian.

The examining board is comprised of Claud Lund, Sr., Joseph Bash and "yours truly."

On election night our effervescent Brother Michael Pastrick was in attendance. One can never tell what next with "Mickey" but in addition to his ready gag and wit he trotted out for display his new patented illuminated handle toggle switches. His switches bear Navy case No.

4883 and all were welcome to trip them and ask questions.

The switches besides having a replaceable neon illuminated toggle are of silent roller type, well constructed and the contact arrangements he uses for control assures greater current carrying with safety, even on high current inrush.

He showed us a single pole, 3-way, 4-way and a pilot light. The illuminated handle is worthy of note in that it can be seen from any angle or side and anyone in a strange dark room would readily recognize it as a wall switch. Its value as a safety device should make it a "must" for hotels, etc.

The amount of heat from the light in the handle is negligible and the current consumption is practically nil.

Brother Pastrick has been a member in good standing for the past 25 years and the reason his switch carries a Navy case number is that he was a member of the renowned "Seebees" with 19 months overseas duty.

His hobby is inventing and perfecting electrical gadgets, and he holds the patent on the first illuminated toggle on record but as he says, "his time is limited and exploitation is secondary."

I wonder what he means but then when Mickey talks it is like a fresh breeze.

WILLIAM A. FOWLER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Editor: Construction work is a little slow in this area just now, and we have quite a few of our members who have left town and are working out of other locals, for which we are thankful to the other locals who are using them. We have a few more of our members, wiremen and marine men who are warming the benches at the office, hoping something will turn up. Also we have five instrument men in stock available for immediate delivery, anywhere. These instrument men are attractive single girls who have been members of L. U. No. 390 for several years, and have had four years' experience in installation, checking, calibrating and maintenance of electric, electronic, pyrometers, flow, level and pressure instruments in general use in refineries. These members got their pretty necks caught in a squeeze-play lay-off in a reduction of forces in a local refinery, and they have no aversion to going anywhere that they might be able to get back to work again.

L. U. No. 390's Business Manager Joe A. Verret, E. B. Black and D. W. Benthall were delegates to the Texas State Federation of Labor annual meeting in Dallas. L. U. No. 390's recording secretary, A. J. Stevens, was a delegate to the convention from the Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council. They all reported beautifully fair weather in Dallas except for the convention hall, wherein prevailed a great gray gloom, occasioned by the Taft-Hartley bill having become a law. The consensus of opinion being that the Taft-Hartley law had something in common with the old saying about the weather, that everybody talks about it but nobody does anything about it. Whether we can do anything about it depends entirely upon the members of organized labor. If we don't want our unions legislated out of business, there is only one way we can stop it, and that is to pay poll tax, or whatever your state requires, not only for yourself but also for your wife, and do your best to see that all your friends and relatives qualify as voters. Then we have to tell them our story, about how the Republican horde aided by some disloyal Democrats are working in collusion with the National Association of Manufacturers and other capitalists, working toward legislating the labor unions out of business; and when they have done that then wages will come down, hours will go up, working conditions will be shot to hell, and the high standard of living that we all enjoy as a result of the successful operation of labor unions in a capitalistic democracy, will be just a memory. Millions of people will lose everything they have through foreclosures on their homes, cars, etc. Gone will be our old-age social security system which the

Republicans have always fought. Gone will be our State and Federal unemployment compensation, and in their stead we shall have the bread lines and soup kitchens of the "good old Hoover Republican prosperity, vintage of 1930."

Honestly, fellows, we have the greatest story in recent years to tell our friends and relatives and yes, even strangers, in getting them to qualify as voters, and then to go to the polls and vote for legislators who will give the working man a square deal. But these good voters will never know about it unless you and I, the members of organized labor, tell them about it. They are just like the rest of us, all they know is what they read in the papers, and what they read in the papers is all against the unions. The papers hammer away day after day, year after year against the unions. Why? Because the people who make newspapers possible, the advertisers, who are the manufacturers and distributors of everything from hairpins to airplanes, are against the unions, and the newspapers have to do and say what pleases their advertisers, NOT the subscribers! The newspapers present a beautiful case against the unions, so airtight that it even convinces lots of the unions' inactive members that unions should be legislated out of business. Sure, we will freely admit that some acts by labor unions have not always been above criticism. Labor unions are people and any persons who try to do anything will make some mistakes. What we want to keep in mind is the overall net good and gain, the net profit, the large asset against the small liability resulting from the operation of labor unions. It's good to confess our sins, admit our shortcomings, but with the same breath let us proclaim to all the world that the labor unions, the labor movement is the greatest contribution to the welfare of all mankind that this world has known since the birth of Christianity! And if you tell the voters the story, we shall have nothing to fear from future Taft-Hartleys—the voters are the ones who will choose whether we have Roosevelt or Hoover prosperity.

L. U. No. 390's business manager, Joe A. Verret was reelected without opposition to the vice presidency of the 8th district of the Texas State Federation of Labor. Joe is also on the steering committee of the State Federation, which is headed by President Harris of the Federation. Verret was in Austin, July 25, attending the first meeting of the steering committee. Joe was accompanied on the trip to Austin by his wife and Aubrey Lee Carter, office manager and chief clerk of L. U. No. 390, and Mrs. Carter. Joe reports that the business of the steering committee was handled with efficiency and dispatch and they are getting the "ball ready to roll." The Verrets and Carters reported a pleasant trip despite the fact that Joe can't drink even one bottle of beer anymore, upsets his ticker. They visited A. L. Carter, Jr., who is a pre-med student at Texas University, where he is making excellent grades and progress for which his family and friends are glad. Before entering Texas University, Carter had served a hitch in the Navy, with pharmacist mate rating. He had qualified as Naval X-Ray technician without having attended the Navy's X-Ray school, having as his electrical background his former work out of L. U. No. 390, and home study.

At this writing the committee negotiating with NECA on a new construction agreement reports that negotiations are virtually complete with all major points agreed upon and only some minor details to be worked out. Brother Verret is assisted on this committee by a working men's committee headed by D. W. Benthall, J. A. (Pec Wee) Hoffpauir, E. F. Kennedy, Segal McClain and R. D. Brown. They have done a good job, got some nice gains, including \$2.00 per hour, and are entitled to the congratulations of L. U. No. 390's membership.

The annual convention of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers was held in Dallas, and L. U. No. 390 had as its delegates Joe A. Verret and our treasurer, E. C. Vickers. Vickers has completed one year and been elected for another year to the vice presidency of this district of the state association. He is kept

plenty busy between this and his regular job as foreman of the electric department of Texas Company here.

With best wishes to all,

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor: June and July have been very eventful months in the annals of labor history, months of this year 1947 that will be well remembered by all union men.

First, here in the state of Texas some of the most vicious anti-labor bills have become law, thus setting the stage for the many plays that these demagogues hope will be enacted upon them; to which we give our every hope and wish that the actors will forever be detained.

In reading and studying the articles of this brainstorm (which I term it), we feel that it is designed for the very purpose of angering organized labor to embarrass them and goad us into foolishly spending the funds of our union in useless injunctions and lawsuits.

In this state there are very few newspapers friendly or fair to the laboring man, because most are privately owned by the big business "czars" of each community or city, and therefore, the propaganda is freely fed to our masses throughout the state. This applies in many instances to our radio stations.

Naturally, Texas being a large farm state, along with its industrial growth, organized labor's growth has increased too alarmingly for a good many big employers who heretofore never feared the thought of having to pay a decent wage, and allow fair standards and working conditions to be enjoyed by their employees.

Next we have the farmer, the man of the soil, who labors long and hard so that he, too, may someday enjoy the fruits of his labor in his mellow years. But work as he may his earnings are sometimes a bare pittance, year after year, and then this good old "globaloney" is fed to him by his paper and radio, he becomes cynical and hard set against unions, because, as it is fed to him, the unions dictate what price shall be paid him for his goods, that unions are one of the main factors for world grief, etc.

Then, to keep their conscience clear along comes the district representative in the state legislature, knowing the road has been well paved in the past several years, and knowing the butter side of his bread, "talks" to his "people" along the lines that he knows will strike a chord and exhorts them to "write" to his post in Austin, Texas (state capital). Naturally when this piece of legislation is introduced and the fight begins by both sides, he must do as his voters dictate, his stack of paper shows it.

Perhaps, we have been quite lengthy in our description in the above paragraphs, but I think it is well for us to know how these underhanded laws are made, so that the good union men who live among these good people may help allay the fear and suspicion that union people must undergo by the people who have not been properly enlightened.

To top all of this bitter sweet, the states are not passing legislation fast enough against unions so the last resort must be effected and now we have the Taft-Hartley "Bill of Rights," taking the country away from labor unions and giving control back once again to the "good" people of our nation. Isn't it sickening to think that the right-thinking American should be held in such contempt by these "pawns" that our poll tax is responsible for taking up good living quarters in Washington, D. C.

Summing up our thoughts on the above legislation, we think as a whole that our cause has received a serious blow, but with calm deliberation, serious and deep thought guiding our actions, allying ourselves more closely together and with each and every one of us supporting fair-minded and good people to represent us in government, and with a clear and concise systematic program and policy that our International will set forth, we will be able to modify first and perhaps later abolish such anti-labor legislation.

Looking over the Galveston area from the work standpoint things are fairly steady here.

There are not many big construction projects getting under way, but those now constructing and finishing are of such size and materials being as slow arriving as they are makes the duration of fairly good length, so everybody makes steady time.

Things in the marine department are also steady although the Todd Shipyard at present is taking a rest, but at this writing we are sure that contracts will soon be signed and everything ironed out.

During the past month Local No. 527 signed a new agreement with the contractor employers, with not much change in working articles, but calling for a 12½-cent hike above the present scale. This now raises the hourly pay rate to two dollars. Although most of us think that perhaps a better rate should be in effect, things were happening so quickly there was not too much time for negotiations to be drawn out and therefore pass the deadline for new contracts to be signed under the new law.

Things are shaping up again in Texas City and most business places, although not totally repaired, are doing business as usual. This work of repairing of buildings and homes is going along steadily though at a slow pace.

All the boys who were injured are back to work, save one.

Well, outside of the weather being hot and dry, we think everything else is as well as can be.

VIDO L. SUCICH, President.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: In the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL for last April we told of some of the

activities of the Albuquerque Central Labor Union Auxiliary. Other projects of this energetic organization should be interesting and instructive and might be copied to advantage by other auxiliaries.

In the hall of the I. B. E. W. Building where the auxiliary meets there is posted on the wall a chart with the heading "Central Labor Union Auxiliary Attendance Record." The members are listed and after each name are squares for each meeting with dates of the meetings at the top of the column of squares. If a member is absent her square is left blank. If present the square is marked with a blue star. At the end of each three-month period, or six meetings, if her squares are all marked she receives a silver star. At regular intervals attendance prizes are given but the members take the greatest satisfaction in accumulating stars. The chart is neatly drawn and receives much favorable comment. The stars are purchased at stationery and dime stores and are the kind used extensively at Christmas time.

The auxiliary has an efficient union label committee whose members study the reports of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in Washington and are constantly checking local stores for union made goods and who make regular reports of their findings. At present they are stressing the fact that Jergens Lotion, Woodbury Toilet Soap and Curtis Candy are unfair.

Recently the union label committee sponsored a style show put on by "Arden's Ladies Ready to Wear Shop," 1002 W. Central Ave., in Albuquerque, a store that carries nothing but union-made clothing because they say, "they are the best." The models started with house dresses, changed to street wear, then sports apparel and finished with formals—a continuous two-hour show. Other auxiliary members were invited and there was a large and enthusiastic attendance. The committee plans other such shows for the future.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor: It has been a long time since I have had a line in the WORKER for Local No. 613 Atlanta, Georgia. Now that the Taft-Hartley bill has passed, all

organized labor knows its friends in all places in the House and Senate of Congress, also among the news commentators. I have listened to them all and I can really see which ones are the friends of labor. It is my earnest desire that when election time comes that from coast to coast they will be repudiated. We can only wait and see how much the vote means to us.

The Ford job is coming on well, considering the shortage of materials and tools. The General Motors Plant is about 90 percent complete as far as construction goes. Let us all hope that they produce cars soon.

Brother Ernest W. Collier, our business manager, was reelected without opposition and is doing an excellent job for Georgia along with Brother Ferrell of Savannah and Brother Jean Paul Jones of Chattanooga.

We had a few changes in our officers. Brother Harold "Kid" Carver was elected president. Brother Edwards refused the nomination. Brother A. E. Peters is our newly-elected vice president and Brothers H. B. Barber and W. O. Torbett retained their posts as financial secretary and treasurer, respectively.

We of L. U. No. 613 have enjoyed having with us the Brothers from Chattanooga, Birmingham and other places and trust that they enjoyed their visit here.

The convention in Asheville, North Carolina, was a complete success and from the reports a great deal was gotten out of it by the attending delegates.

We wish complete success to the new International vice presidents in their territories and suggest that if they are around these parts they pay L. U. No. 613 a visit.

P. M. CHRISTIAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor: Back again after a few months of absenteeism. Well, there is a lot to talk about but with so little time and space allotted, we'll devote most of our space to talk about a very successful social event. We had a real firstclass barbecue for the membership at Adam's Park, Atlanta. Fellows of the reading class, I want to let you in on a secret and I will let you be the judge. Several years ago at the same spot and time we had a similar barbecue with all the trimmings and speeches, and all enjoyed it to the utmost, but there was one thing I noted that was peculiar and that was the absence of children. Now at this last barbecue it seemed that every family had several children and babies in arms. I'm just wondering, ladies and gentlemen, and worrying a little, too, as to just what the effect would be and if we should change to a steak dinner instead of a barbecue. Old 632 surely did lick its chops. We want to thank all of our Brothers who were on the committee for their splendid work in handling the barbecue and we most certainly are looking forward to an even bigger and better one with more children at our next one.

Our new officers who have assumed the responsibility of carrying on the work of L. U. No. 632 should be proud of their work for it is one that cannot lag.

We have before us the problems of 1948 that are vital and I am sure that our membership is fully aware of this job. Our strength will be presented to the entire world by ballot and it is the duty of every member and his family to be ready for this important date which must be run on schedule.

Yours for a stronger bond among our membership.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS.

Editor: For one year now I have been trying to write something of interest about L. U. No. 733. I thought I had failed until the July issue, in which I had nothing, came out and several persons, men and women asked me why I didn't have an article in it. One party told me they missed my article, that they always read their neighbor's copy, and that made me feel much better. Right now I would like to

suggest when you have finished with your JOURNAL, let your neighbor have it.

I was somewhat disappointed when someone did not report the organization meeting of the Mississippi Electrical Workers Association which was held in May of this year. Twelve I.B.E.W. local representatives met in Meridian, Mississippi, and organized. While I do not have a copy of the constitution, I do remember a part of its preamble. One purpose was to promote a more friendly cooperation between the I. B. E. W. local unions in the state and to keep each local better informed of what the other is doing—job opportunities, etc. Also to combat any unfavorable labor legislation that might come before our state legislature.

Local No. 733, in a meeting the following week voted to pay our entrance fee and become a part of same. We are hoping some real good will come out of this organization. The next meeting is to be held in Jackson, Mississippi, September 13, 1947.

We appreciate the several visits made by Brother Dugas, I. O. representative, and hope he will come back often.

I think it sufficient to say that all of our membership is looking forward to a pay raise to offset the increase in living cost. We feel the pinch of this increase in living cost here in Pascagoula more so than in lots of other cities where the population is much larger, since there is only one industry here. Each merchant seems to be trying to get all he can while the shipyard exists. A paycheck surely looks slim after the grocery bill, rent and taxes are taken out—in fact, that just about takes our check.

JOHN V. HALEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 960, EL PASO, TEXAS

Editor: Because of recently enacted anti-labor legislation as well as other reasons, we of L. U. No. B-960 thought it advisable to request our employing company, the El Paso Electric Company, to open negotiations at this time, by mutual consent, for a new contract to run through the calendar year 1948 although we already had a contract which was to have run for the remainder of this year. To this they very readily agreed. With the able assistance of Mr. W. L. Ingram, our International vice president, we have completed these negotiations.

The new contract becomes effective August 1, 1947, automatically terminating the old one, and contains the following changes:

Union employees will receive a bonus of 5 percent for the first half of 1947 and 7½ percent for the last half and a blanket raise of 11½ cents effective January 1, 1948, with the possibility of another bonus in 1948, dependent upon the company's profit in that year. We also requested and received some changes in working conditions. Most of these changes were clarification and broadening of existing rules to give fairer and more complete coverage, but also included a three-week instead of two-week paid vacation for employees with 15 or more years' service, an additional 5 days' sick leave with pay for new employees (which gives them equal sick leave with the older employees—10 days per year basic leave accumulative to 25 days) and sick leave with pay for an employee in case of serious illness in his immediate family.

We would like to emphasize that the negotiations were carried out in a friendly and amicable manner and that the company was at all times very cooperative. At the negotiating meeting the company paid the union some rather high compliments. Among other things, the president of the company stated that at the time we were first granted recognition as bargaining agent, he agreed to a union shop and maintenance of membership with considerable misgivings, but that on the basis of experience since then he was willing to admit that both had worked to our mutual advantage. In the company's annual report to the stockholders, he gave the employees considerable credit in helping the company to realize a good net profit for the year and stated that while in most industries throughout the country workers' efficiency had declined during

the past two years, the efficiency of this company's employees had shown a continued increase.

We are submitting this report for whatever interest it may be to you and to other local unions throughout the industry.

P. M. BROWN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1340, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Editor: At the first meeting in July, Local No. 1340 installed the newly-elected officers to serve for the ensuing two years. Prior to the election the local passed a rule that no member can hold more than one office. I think this is a good rule and believe that the local will profit by its adoption. The new officers are as follows: President, F. L. Lightfoot; vice president, L. T. Boggs; recording secretary, A. N. Messick; financial secretary, B. E. Lavendor; treasurer, J. E. Sicheloff; business agent, F. W. Adams; executive board—H. W. Avery, W. W. Smith, W. H. Dye, M. L. Dills and C. Harris; examining board—Joe Wood, John Leech and W. M. Wiley.

It is my sincere hope that every member of Local No. 1340 will resolve to attend all meetings of the local and support the officers of the local for the next two years.

H. W. AVERY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: Negotiations under the reopening clause in our contract have been successfully completed and an individual vote showed 79 percent of those voting, in favor of terms as arranged for by the negotiating committee of the union and the company. Part of the pay difference due to geographical location was eliminated. Time and one-quarter was allowed for shift and semi-shift workers when a Sunday was designated as one of their regular working days as extra compensation for that Sunday. The company was in favor of a staggered increase which would give the least to those making the least, but the negotiating committee stood by their instructions from the various locals to get an equal raise for all members and the company finally consented to a \$15.60 per month increase for all employees effective July 1, 1947. This gives the employees a raise of approximately thirty-two cents per hour since V-J Day. The large vote in favor of negotiations as made by the union committee showed the appreciation of the members of all locals for the efforts of their committee.

The expansion program as planned by the company already has shown results in a large number of new employees and in turn a larger membership in the union.

JOSEPH J. OBRIECHT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Letter writing time again, so here I am, making with the pen and ink. I don't know what will come out at the end of this letter but I'm hoping for the best. My topic I had set to write about had to be revised due to last minute changes so I shall quote on a variety of news. First of all, the night shift at the yard is over, just a week or so was too much, so-o-o glad. Aren't you, boys? Somebody got wise. Ye scribe can't figure out how or why any employee insists on going back to the yard, after they have been separated or furloughed through no fault of theirs. Perhaps they feel they cannot undertake the task of construction work. Of course they can increase their knowledge through the union schools. Is there a future for you at the yard? Check up, Brothers. With most of the men off on two or three weeks' vacations, the handful of workmen left have a feeling that a great amount of work is piling up at the creek, and perhaps they can stretch the program out to the fall. Just wait until they all return from their happy vacations. I'll write more about it later.

Congratulations are in order and have been extended to our good Brother, Magistrate Edward Garmatz, of Local Union No. 28, who used to tote tools around like us electricians.

For the past few years he has been toting law books around and will now tote the title of Congressman from Baltimore, Maryland, third district. Wait and you will see what the boy will do to the Taft-Hartley bill.

Here are our "Flashy Flashes." At our well-attended meeting which was conducted by President Joseph Hammen to the satisfaction of all the members present, and at which the new candidates were obligated, announcement was made of the appointment of Brother Edward (Andy) Divine to the Executive Board. Makovitz is to be chairman of the sick committee and Eddie Cirniak is to sponsor a little get-together for the members in the very near future. Congratulations to you boys. Michael Hanley is ill, and away from work for the time being. Sick committee take notice.

Your scribe will miss our beloved International Secretary, G. M. Bugniet. Lack of space compels me to adjourn this letter until next month.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1439, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: One of our executive board members, Harry Chamberlain, was fatally burned while working in one of our sub-stations. Harry was also a steward of the sub-station workers. He was a veteran of World War I and also a veteran of Union Electric, having completed 20 years with our company.

Our officers were privileged to attend the Frank Jacobs Testimonial Dinner at the Hotel Jefferson, on the night of July 19. It was a fine dinner in honor of a fine man! Something we don't always see is a company vice president at a union dinner but it happened here. He congratulated Brother Jacobs and also spoke to Dan Tracy. That's coordination!

On the first of August we will receive our additional five cents per hour increase. Our members are surely kept busy, quite a bit of work had to be contracted out. The system peak is higher than it was during the war.

During all this negotiating on wages, we "missed the boat" on our working contract, but will work something out.

KENNETH E. GERDES, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1514, HANSON, MASS.

Editor: L. U. No. 1514 installed officers for the next two years at our July 15 meeting. The list follows: President John J. Riddell, Vice President John Dailey (of Boston), Treasurer Omer Richard, Financial Secretary Earl N. Hammond, Jr., Recording Secretary Mary Turner, Business Manager Ralph A. Sampson and Executor-at-Large Charles Ferry. The new staff has only two of our last year's officers which does not mean that they were incompetent, but that they, like a former American, "did not choose to run."

In June our ex-treasurer met with a painful accident when his finger became jammed in the press he was operating and could not be released until the die was removed.

In June we missed, for a few weeks, Hank Pilot's singing while he was recuperating from second degree burns which he received when some cantankerous M. U. A's he was pickling, tipped a quantity of scalding water over his body.

While our personnel at Wheeler's is not at present, because of the "layoff," less than a few months back, we are glad to know that life still goes on, and Minnie has produced a new family of kittens. This occurs about twice a year and so far there has been no housing problem for them as they are always taken into good homes.

We are anxious to have this local represented at the next A. F. of L. convention. Those who seem indifferent should remember that one of the reasons for the Revolutionary War was "taxation without representation," and the time will come when we will be glad that our local is on the map. All of us have a right to help select the delegates, and since absentee voting is taboo, if you want to have a word in the matter why not attend the monthly meetings? Doesn't it

interest you to know where the money you pay in dues goes to? If you permit a minority of members to run the show you will have no right to voice a complaint if it fails. If we could serve refreshments at the end of each meeting there might be a full quota of attendance, even if some came late.

Joking aside, let's all try harder to be present at the meetings and give our complete cooperation to the business that is important to us as a live union.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

EMPLOYED

(Continued from page 358)

September --	93.1	89.8	99.0	97.5
October ----	97.2	94.9	100.5	102.5
November --	03.3	91.4	98.9	103.9
December ---	94.9	90.0	98.8	101.5
Year -----	94.5	91.6	99.7	98.9

In terms of the length of the working week, we find that the average week in 1946 was 37.8 hours for our members as a whole, 38.1 hours for insidemen and 42.3 hours for utility members.

Average Hours Worked Per Week

	1946	1945	1944
All reporting locals----	37.8	38.1	42.3
Inside wireman locals--	36.6	34.6	39.4
Electric utility locals---	39.8	39.3	42.1
Manufacturing locals---	39.6	---	---

At the same time that the Department of Labor was reporting a 38 per cent increase in the number of persons engaged in the construction industry during the year 1946, the U. S. Department of Commerce reported a rise of over 112 per cent in the total volume of new construction undertaken throughout the country between 1945 and 1946. In the former year construction totalled 4.7 billion dollars and in the latter, 10 billions.²

While the total volume of new construction more than doubled, when measured in terms of money, it must be recognized that part of the increase was due to basic changes in costs of building materials and labor, rather than to actual growth in physical output.

Notwithstanding the continued shortages in certain building supplies, the prospects for the construction industry at the present time are good. During the first five months of 1947 the volume of new construction was 4.3 billion dollars as compared with 3.1 billions in a like period in 1946, the year 1947 ought to be better than 1946; but it may still be some time before the 13.6-billion dollar wartime construction peak of 1942 is matched.

In the electric power and light industry total output of energy, according to the Federal Power Commission, was 269.3 billions of kilowatt-hours in 1946 as compared with 222.4 billions in 1945, a rise of nearly 22 per cent.³ The first five months of 1947 saw an output of 124.7 billion kilowatt hours, compared with 105.9 billion in the first five months of 1946.

As to the outlook for the electric utility industry, the commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Richard B. McEntire recently stated that there is an "unprecedented" demand for power at the present time in the United States. He estimated that within the next five years electric utilities will increase total generating capacity by 12.8 to 16 billion kilowatts to meet the requirement.

² U. S. Department of Commerce, as reported monthly in the Survey of Current Business.

³ Survey of Current Business, monthly issues.

HEALTH

(Continued from page 351)

so drawn that the activities it would initiate would be dominated by the medical profession, while the Murray bill would give majority representation to persons outside the profession, or in its own words, those "representing the interests of the individuals in the areas eligible for benefits."

The national health insurance bill declares that "no supervision or control over the details of administration or operation, or over the selection, tenure, or compensation of personnel, shall be exercised under the authority (of the bill) over any hospital which has agreed to furnish personal health service benefits." Similar other protections for the medical profession are included. Participation would be on a voluntary basis, and a maximum of latitude is offered the doctors and other recipients of payments as to the method of payment for services.

Under the provisions of S. 1320 a National Health Insurance Board would be established in the Federal Security Agency. It would be headed by a chairman who would act under the direction and supervision of the Federal Security Administrator. The board would have three members, appointed by the President, one of whom would have to be a licensed doctor. Besides these, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and the Commissioner of Social Security would also be board members. This group would be a regulatory body, assisted by a National Advisory Medical Policy Council which would act on "matters of general policy and administration arising in connection with making regulations, the establishment of professional standards and the performance of other duties" described in the act.

The states would have to submit plans to the Social Security Administration for approval of their proposed programs. These plans would have to designate one agency for state-wide administration of benefits, provide for a state advisory committee, decentralization of administration, and local health-service areas. They would also include the methods of administration and the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis. The plans would include survey projects of the resources and needs of the state, and ways to improve the maldistributions and other inadequacies in the health personnel and facilities of the state.

The bill goes into many other important details of operation in an attempt to cover all the phases of a well-constructed national program to provide medical, dental, home-nursing, hospital and auxiliary services to everyone who, as a worker, employer or dependent of either, would come under the insurance plan. Appropriations to pay the costs would be from the national treasury which would receive pay deductions and employer contributions to defray the expenses. It is not expected, however, that all the appropriations necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill would come from payroll deductions and some money from the general revenue would consequently be required.

There is little possibility that the national health insurance bill could be enacted by the 80th Congress. This is regrettable but by no means a cause for despair. Those concerned with progressive measures which shake the roots of social evils know that they must first be characterized by patience and then by persistence.

We urge all persons interested in improving the medical services and facilities of their communities to investigate this problem for themselves.

PROSPERITY

(Continued from page 349)

balance, high investments in reconversion, and an abnormal rate of inventory accumulation—begin to decline or decline further.



"JIFFY" SOLDER POT

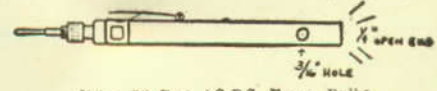
Swinging Cup
No Spilled Solder

TRIAL OFFER
Send \$1.50
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1144 W. Washington
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(Money back guarantee)

IS THAT WIRE HOT?

PEN-PROD TESTER
(pat. pend.)



3/4" x 5" Test AC-DC, Fuses, Bulbs
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PLIERENCH KITS

THE POCKET MACHINE SHOP
A Fast Ratchet & Pipe Wrench

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R. L. MATTHEWS
Card 1092

215 Bayway
Elizabeth, N. J.

Save hard **LABOR** and
MATERIAL by learning to
MEASURE CORRECTLY, and
BEND pipe to **FIT**, without
TRIAL and **REBENDING**.

Second Printing of

PRECISION CONDUIT BENDING

by Juan Boas

Now Ready—Price \$1.50
Mail Coupon and M. O. to

J. BOAS, 2054 E. 47th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send copy of "P.C.B."

Name _____

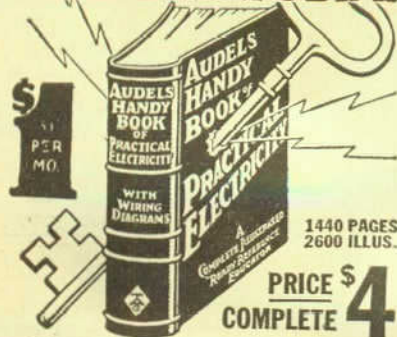
Address _____

"The needed stimulus to more housing construction, and also to industrial and commercial construction, depends largely upon lower prices. Housing costs can and should be substantially lowered through the efforts of material suppliers, builders, and workers.

"Of utmost importance is immediate enactment of the comprehensive housing program which I have previously recommended to the present Congress. Without such a law, housing is seriously handicapped.

"Public construction for the time being should be held to moderate amounts consistent with essential needs."

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



● **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY** for Maintenance Engineers, Electricians and All Electrical Workers. A quick, simplified, ready reference handy book, giving complete instruction and practical

● **INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON** rules and laws of electricity—maintenance of electrical machinery—A.C. and D.C. motors—armature winding and repair—wiring diagrams—house wiring—power wiring—cable splicing—meters—batteries—transformers—elevators—electric cranes—railways—bells—sign flashers—telephone—ignition—radio principles—refrigeration—air conditioning—oil burners—air compressors—welding and many modern applications explained so you can understand.



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Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Employed by _____ EEE

CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 357)

ing it away, but of small particles of earth being loosened by the force of the rain and temporarily suspended in a film of water on the ground's surface. This muddy water acts in two ways to injure the soil—first by forming a coating on the earth through which water is not easily and quickly absorbed into the sub-soil, and secondly constituting "load" in the run-off. In the process of soil erosion, the run-off, although not of stream proportions, is considerable and contains a large load factor which is the most soluble and valuable part of the soil.

Mr. Ellison showed how certain crops expose the soil readily to splash erosion, while others protect the soil by allowing the moisture to seep in through them, preventing splash action.

Mr. Smith corroborated Mr. Ellison's point of danger for United States agricultural land by explaining that three of our chief crops—tobacco, corn and cotton—all are row plants requiring inter-row cultivation, leaving much bare ground subject to splash erosion.

The testimonies of these men and those of the farmers were most convincing in a plea for a multi-purpose water-shed development program. To prevent floods, to generate energy and increase the economical use of our resources we must begin "in the pastures" as many of them said. If we can keep more of the rain where it falls and consequently stabilize the streams by insuring that they will be spring fed, we can plan more efficiently for multipurpose dams on the tributaries of the rivers, thus controlling in time of drought or heavy rain the flow into the main streams.

Other features which are characteristic of TVA and which are now neglected—features which have raised the standard of living of the people and increased the value of the land in

the Tennessee Valley, as well as tended to encourage a better diversification of economy through industrial development, were all treated and discussed at the conference by various speakers.

One representative of the Bureau of Reclamation surveyed that agency's activities and failed to take a stand on the question of multi-agency versus autonomous regional development administration. Others who are noted opponents of it like General Pick of the United States Army Engineers, Purcell L. Smith of the National Association of Electrical Companies, Lachlan Macleay, president of the Mississippi Valley Association, and others were all invited to present their arguments and discuss the merits of their points of view, but all refused and did not send substitutes.

THE GENTLE ART

(Continued from page 368)

and to enunciate properly. Speak in such a way that the person with whom you are talking has no trouble in hearing and understanding you, but also in such a way that the people in the next apartment can't hear you at all.

Now about your vocabulary. Effective conversationalists have good vocabularies. Start today to enlarge yours. Try to add two new words a week to it. Remember "Use a word three times and it is yours forever."

Before closing here are a few rules and regulations to remember and put into practice if we would be good conversationalists:

- (1) Avoid unpleasant topics.
- (2) Don't repeat gossip. (This is very important.)
- (3) Don't monopolize the conversation. (You don't want to be a bore do you?)
- (4) Never hurt the feelings of others.
- (5) When talking with several people, never ignore members of the group. Try to draw all into the conversation.
- (6) Fit your conversation to the people with whom you converse.
- (7) Avoid arguments and contradictions.
- (8) Never whisper to a person in the presence of others.
- (9) Avoid unpleasant mannerisms.
- (10) Be interested. Listen as well as you talk.

There are the rules, girls, and here's to your great success with the "gentle art."

HOUSING

(Continued from page 356)

To return to our theme of styles and industrial engineering innovations, it is hard to have to admit that the most charming houses we have seen both in architectural magazines and in our own trips around the country have been remodeled houses of various ages and types. Three which come to mind are all extraordinarily distinctive and at the same time very convenient. One is a small log cabin which has had an enclosed sunporch addition and is furnished with a mixture of antiques and good modern pieces. Its original features are everywhere evident but the remodelers have achieved snugness, airiness and beauty all at once. Another is a completely done-over large house which has adapted the free-form flow of one room to another, giving a great feeling of spaciousness. It has also several large picture windows and expanses of glass which take advantage of a unique panorama of river and hills. A third one is a converted barn, carefully done over with plaster and paneling on the inside but showing the basic structural forms to good advantage—imparting flavor and displaying interesting combinations of planes and angles.

In all of these old houses, a center of charm is the fire-place—that wasteful and indispensable luxury which signifies home around the world.

Our country will be a hodge-podge of styles and designs for years to come, but eventually a new synthesis of philosophies and tastes will result in acceptable forms which will be flexible and at the same time economical.

Several small but important things will contribute to the development, such as a standardization of specifications. One such proposal gaining popularity with architects is a module of four feet. This means designing rooms, appliances and installations on multiples and divisions of four, allowing easy adjustments to basic materials and yet complete freedom for a multitude of variations in style.

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (903)	William C. Welsh.....	\$1,000.00
1212	Abraham M. Newman.....	650.00
846	Oscar H. Cherry.....	1,000.00
3	George M. Friedel.....	1,000.00
48	J. E. Wells.....	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	Andrew J. Bright.....	1,000.00
51	William R. Buchanan.....	1,000.00
77	Hubert J. Persons.....	650.00
I. O. (494)	William A. Ratcliffe.....	1,000.00
I. O. (527)	H. J. Aymes.....	1,000.00
106	Hjalmer B. Sandberg.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	C. F. Streich.....	1,000.00
I. O. (70)	Claude C. Skinner.....	300.00
817	George Middleton.....	1,000.00
786	George Hellstrom.....	1,000.00
284	Ernest D. Harr.....	825.00
9	Valor Wiegand.....	1,000.00
164	James R. Hamilton.....	1,000.00
1249	Elmer J. Comiskey.....	1,000.00
58	John Boggs.....	1,000.00
I. O. (50)	Kenneth John Sutherland.....	1,000.00
237	Eugene Patrick O'Brien.....	825.00
477	Henry L. Henley.....	1,000.00
245	Floyd L. Clark.....	1,000.00
794	Allen M. Needy.....	1,000.00
11	Wynot B. Daniels.....	800.00
51	John H. Hill.....	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	John G. Jenkinson.....	1,000.00
318	Edgar H. Turner.....	1,000.00
813	Thomas E. Powers.....	1,000.00
654	Albert F. Meade.....	1,000.00
I. O. (195)	John F. Gavigan.....	1,000.00
I. O. (18)	Carl T. Sorenson.....	1,000.00
1159	Henry Axelrad.....	650.00
134	Benjamin Andres.....	1,000.00
134	M. J. Neiss.....	1,000.00
99	Henry P. Murphy.....	1,000.00
9	William F. Killeen.....	1,000.00
I. O. (193)	George Colvin.....	1,000.00
130	Fernand Fenasci.....	1,000.00
134	Harry Pottier.....	1,000.00
538	Charles H. Campbell.....	1,000.00
577	Jake G. Lamers.....	825.00
175	George N. Whitcotton.....	825.00
1393	George Chambers.....	1,000.00
35	M. J. Donovan.....	1,000.00
5	Charles F. Molter.....	1,000.00
134	W. A. Braden.....	1,000.00
I. O. (214)	James A. Cruise.....	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	G. A. McKenney.....	1,000.00
3	James O. Woodward.....	1,000.00
I. O. (52)	Charles P. Bemis, Jr.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	J. J. Van Koolbergen.....	1,000.00
3	Walter G. Sonntag.....	1,000.00
125	Walter Charles Scrutton.....	1,000.00
66	R. E. Sybert.....	1,000.00
77	L. W. Tracy.....	1,000.00
659	J. E. Kiplinger.....	825.00
634	J. C. Fleming.....	1,000.00
80	Walter Cole Hubbard.....	300.00
111	Aaron P. Collins.....	1,000.00
760	Andrew N. Price.....	825.00
160	Earl H. Ball.....	1,000.00
77	Verner H. Erickson.....	650.00
I. O. (48)	Thomas A. Wood.....	825.00
125	Walter R. Wasson.....	300.00
196	Dale Newcomer.....	1,000.00
354	James R. Crane.....	650.00
I. O. (202)	George Elling.....	1,000.00
I. O. (214)	Austin F. Collins.....	1,000.00
3	Morris Berg.....	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	Carl A. Slosson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	Curt Kelly.....	1,000.00
443	Phillip H. Lipman.....	1,000.00
3	William Meyer.....	1,000.00
130	Otto Kempf.....	1,000.00
437	Franklin Cosgrove.....	1,000.00
I. O. (26)	Robert M. Boien.....	1,000.00
18	Charles David F. Ernest.....	1,000.00
276	Alfred L. Anderson.....	650.00
3	Anthony Majkowski.....	825.00
I. O. (606)	Walter R. Butter.....	650.00
180	George P. Grand.....	1,000.00
104	Alexander J. Tate.....	1,000.00
852	O. Carlos Lee Linzey.....	1,000.00
39	Walter J. Montague.....	1,000.00
369	Warren H. Cushman.....	825.00
595	William R. Barnes.....	1,000.00
953	Andres M. Horne.....	1,000.00
I. O. (494)	Victor O. Jones.....	1,000.00
3	Benjamin F. Hannan.....	1,000.00
540	Julius M. Frith.....	1,000.00
124	Cyrus W. Lippitt.....	1,000.00
494	Joe A. Koetting.....	1,000.00
I. O. (136)	David A. Allen.....	1,000.00
663	George J. Kaminski.....	825.00
9	James Stuart Ward.....	1,000.00
903	H. O. Minnis.....	825.00
3	Frank Cleary.....	1,000.00
I. O. (124)	Burton H. Patwell.....	1,000.00
379	Lynn M. Glass.....	300.00
3	Michael A. Nathan.....	1,000.00
887	Fred Walters.....	1,000.00
134	Edward F. Sweeney.....	1,000.00
1042	Herschel Hamby.....	150.00
I. O. (561)	Fred Gaskell.....	1,000.00
3	Harry Elfast.....	150.00
763	Tony Allano.....	150.00
3	William Peretz.....	150.00
561	Joshua Reid.....	1,000.00
52	John King.....	150.00
213	Bowdoin G. Duff.....	300.00

\$99,175.00

L. U.	42825	44579	L. U.	724024	724120	L. U.	824243	824255	L. U.	(Cont.)	L. U.	92829	92897	L. U.	(Cont.)	L. U.	31611	31612	L. U.	31613	31614	L. U.	31615	31616	L. U.	31617	31618	L. U.	31619	31620	L. U.	31621	31622	L. U.	31623	31624	L. U.	31625	31626	L. U.	31627	31628	L. U.	31629	31630	L. U.	31631	31632	L. U.	31633	31634	L. U.	31635	31636	L. U.	31637	31638	L. U.	31639	31640	L. U.	31641	31642	L. U.	31643	31644	L. U.	31645	31646	L. U.	31647	31648	L. U.	31649	31650	L. U.	31651	31652	L. U.	31653	31654	L. U.	31655	31656	L. U.	31657	31658	L. U.	31659	31660	L. U.	31661	31662	L. U.	31663	31664	L. U.	31665	31666	L. U.	31667	31668	L. U.	31669	31670	L. U.	31671	31672	L. U.	31673	31674	L. U.	31675	31676	L. U.	31677	31678	L. U.	31679	31680	L. U.	31681	31682	L. U.	31683	31684	L. U.	31685	31686	L. U.	31687	31688	L. U.	31689	31690	L. U.	31691	31692	L. U.	31693	31694	L. U.	31695	31696	L. U.	31697	31698	L. U.	31699	31700	L. U.	31701	31702	L. U.	31703	31704	L. U.	31705	31706	L. U.	31707	31708	L. U.	31709	31710	L. U.	31711	31712	L. U.	31713	31714	L. U.	31715	31716	L. U.	31717	31718	L. U.	31719	31720	L. U.	31721	31722	L. U.	31723	31724	L. U.	31725	31726	L. U.	31727	31728	L. U.	31729	31730	L. U.	31731	31732	L. U.	31733	31734	L. U.	31735	31736	L. U.	31737	31738	L. U.	31739	31740	L. U.	31741	31742	L. U.	31743	31744	L. U.	31745	31746	L. U.	31747	31748	L. U.	31749	31750	L. U.	31751	31752	L. U.	31753	31754	L. U.	31755	31756	L. U.	31757	31758	L. U.	31759	31760	L. U.	31761	31762	L. U.	31763	31764	L. U.	31765	31766	L. U.	31767	31768	L. U.	31769	31770	L. U.	31771	31772	L. U.	31773	31774	L. U.	31775	31776	L. U.	31777	31778	L. U.	31779	31780	L. U.	31781	31782	L. U.	31783	31784	L. U.	31785	31786	L. U.	31787	31788	L. U.	31789	31790	L. U.	31791	31792	L. U.	31793	31794	L. U.	31795	31796	L. U.	31797	31798	L. U.	31799	31800	L. U.	31801	31802	L. U.	31803	31804	L. U.	31805	31806	L. U.	31807	31808	L. U.	31809	31810	L. U.	31811	31812	L. U.	31813	31814	L. U.	31815	31816	L. U.	31817	31818	L. U.	31819	31820	L. U.	31821	31822	L. U.	31823	31824	L. U.	31825	31826	L. U.	31827	31828	L. U.	31829	31830	L. U.	31831	31832	L. U.	31833	31834	L. U.	31835	31836	L. U.	31837	31838	L. U.	31839	31840	L. U.	31841	31842	L. U.	31843	31844	L. U.	31845	31846	L. U.	31847	31848	L. U.	31849	31850	L. U.	31851	31852	L. U.	31853	31854	L. U.	31855	31856	L. U.	31857	31858	L. U.	31859	31860	L. U.	31861	31862	L. U.	31863	31864	L. U.	31865	31866	L. U.	31867	31868	L. U.	31869	31870	L. U.	31871	31872	L. U.	31873	31874	L. U.	31875	31876	L. U.	31877	31878	L. U.	31879	31880	L. U.	31881	31882	L. U.	31883	31884	L. U.	31885	31886	L. U.	31887	31888	L. U.	31889	31890	L. U.	31891	31892	L. U.	31893	31894	L. U.	31895	31896	L. U.	31897	31898	L. U.	31899	31900	L. U.	31901	31902	L. U.	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
B-1	25673	25720	B-38	2187501	187776	B-90	445501	445595	B-183	624161	606125	B-258	92897	B-316	(Cont.)	B-366	87173	87202	B-434	312903	312909	B-367	20418	20430	B-318	70144	70270	B-319	110911	110915	B-320	255253	255304	B-321	72902	72924	B-322	255663	255714	B-323	255714	255765	B-324	255765	255816	B-325	255816	255867	B-326	255867	255918	B-327	255918	255969	B-328	255969	256020	B-329	256020	256071	B-330	256071	256122	B-331	256122	256173	B-332	256173	256224	B-333	256224	256275	B-334	256275	256326	B-335	256326	256377	B-336	256377	256428	B-337	256428	256479	B-338	256479	256530	B-339	256530	256581	B-340	256581	256632	B-341	256632	256683	B-342	256683	256734	B-343	256734	256785	B-344	256785	256836	B-345	256836	256887	B-346	256887	256938	B-347	256938	256989	B-348	256989	257040	B-349	257040	257091	B-350	257091	257142	B-351	257142	257193	B-352	257193	257244	B-353	257244	257295	B-354	257295	257346	B-355	257346	257397	B-356	257397	257448	B-357	257448	257499	B-358	257499	257550	B-359	257550	257601	B-360	257601	257652	B-361	257652	257703	B-362	257703	257754	B-363	257754	257805	B-364	257805	257856	B-365	257856	257907	B-366	257907	257958	B-367	257958	258009	B-368	258009	258060	B-369	258060	258111	B-370	258111	258162	B-371	258162	258213	B-372	258213	258264	B-373	258264	258315	B-374	258315	258366	B-375	258366	258417	B-376	258417	258468	B-377	258468	258519	B-378	258519	258570	B-379	258570	258621	B-380	258621	258672	B-381	258672	258723	B-382	258723	258774	B-383	258774	258825	B-384	258825	258876	B-385	258876	258927	B-386	258927	258978	B-387	258978	259029	B-388	259029	259080	B-389	259080	259131	B-390	259131	259182	B-391	259182	259233	B-392	259233	259284	B-393	259284	259335	B-394	259335	259386	B-395	259386	259437	B-396	259437	259488	B-397	259488	259539	B-398	259539	259590	B-399	259590	259641	B-400	259641	259692	B-401	259692	259743	B-402	259743	259794	B-403	259794	259845	B-404	259845	259896	B-405	259896	259947	B-406	259947	260000	B-407	260000	260051	B-408	260051	260102	B-409	260102	260153	B-410	260153	260204	B-411	260204	260255	B-412	260255	260306	B-413	260306	260357	B-414	260357	260408	B-415	260408	260459	B-416	260459	260510	B-417	260510	260561	B-418	260561	260612	B-419	260612	260663	B-420	260663	260714	B-421	260714	260765	B-422	260765	260816	B-423	260816	260867	B-424	260867	260918	B-425	260918	260969	B-426	260969	261020	B-427	261020	261071	B-428	261071	261122	B-429	261122	261173	B-430	261173	261224	B-431	261224	261275	B-432	261275	261326	B-433	261326	261377	B-434	261377	261428	B-435	261428	261479	B-436	261479	261530	B-437	261530	261581	B-438	261581	261632	B-439	261632	261683	B-440	261683	261734	B-441	261734	261785	B-442	261785	261836	B-443	261836	261887	B-444	261887	261938	B-445	261938	261989	B-446	261989	262040	B-447	262040	262091	B-448	262091	262142	B-449	262142	262193	B-450	262193	262244	B-451	262244	262295	B-452	262295	262346	B-453	262346	262397	B-454	262397	262448	B-455	262448	262499	B-456	262499	262550	B-457	262550	262601	B-458	262601	262652	B-459	262652	262703	B-460	262703	262754	B-461	262754	262805	B-462	262805	262856	B-463	262856	262907	B-464	262907	262958	B-465	262958	263009	B-466	263009	263060	B-467	263060	263111	B-468	263111	263162	B-469	263162	263213	B-470	263213	263264	B-471	263264	263315	B-472	263315	263366	B-473	263366	263417	B-474	263417	263468	B-475	263468	263519	B-476	263519	263570	B-477	263570	263621	B-478	263621	263672	B-479	263672	263723	B-480	263723	263774	B-481	263774	263825	B-482	263825	263876	B-483	263876	263927	B-484	263927	263978	B-485	263978	264029	B-486	264029	264080	B-487	264080	264131	B-488	264131	264182	B-489	264182	264233	B-490	264233	264284	B-491	264284	264335	B-492	264335	264386	B-493	264386	264437	B-494	264437	264488	B-495	264488	264539	B-496	264539	264590	B-497	264590	264641	B-498	264641	264692	B-499	264692	264743	B-500	264743	264794	B-501	264794	264845	B-502	264845	264896	B-503	264896	264947	B-504	264947	264998	B-505	264998	265049	B-506	265049	265100	B-507	265100	265151	B-508	265151	265202	B-509	265202	265253	B-510	265253	265304	B-511	265304	265355	B-512	265355	265406	B-513	265406	265457	B-514	265457	265508	B-515	265508	265559	B-516	265559	265610	B-517	265610	265661	B-518	265661	265712	B-519	265712	265763	B-520	265763	265814	B-521	265814	265865	B-522	265865	265916	B-523	265916	265967	B-524	265967	266018	B-525	266018	266069	B-526	266069	266120	B-527	266120	266171	B-528	266171	266222	B-529	266222	266273	B-530	266273	266324	B-531	266324	266375	B-532	266375	266426	B-533	266426	266477	B-534	266477	266528	B-535	266528	266579	B-536	266579	266630	B-537	266630	266681	B-538	266681	266732	B-539	266732	266783	B-540	266783	266834	B-541	266834	266885	B-542	266885	266936	B-543	266936	266987	B-544	266987	267038	B-545	267038	267089	B-546	267089	267140	B-547	267140	267191	B-548	267191	267242	B-549	267242	267293	B-550	267293	267344	B-551	267344	267395	B-552	267395	267446	B-553	267446	267497	B-554	267497	267548	B-555	267548	267599	B-556	267599	267650	B-557	267650	267701	B-558	267701	267752	B-559	267752	267803	B-560	267803	267854	B-561	267854	267905	B-562	267905	267956	B-563	267956	268007	B-564	268007	268058	B-565	26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<p>L. U. B-1034—(Cont.)</p> <p>B-1035—11777 112800 B 131028 131389 B 147582 147597 552001 552023 696653 696655 B-1036—212367 212382 B 505333 505342 1037—130607 130609 996581 996720</p> <p>B-1040— B 66601 66603 B 177486 177488 B 754489 754500</p> <p>B-1042— B 358863 358864 647669 647686 653914 B 843124 843143 B 101594 101599 B 688029 688035 B-1045—105327 B 192829 182846 B 613542</p> <p>B-1046— B 229394 229396</p> <p>B-1047— B 462121 462127 483702 483748</p> <p>B-1048— B 858533 858541 B 932811 932906</p> <p>B-1049— B 1501 1577 B 344708 344713 B 4134 5211 121501 121505 B 475591 475596</p> <p>B-1051— B 114751 115099 B 603731 603750 B 880597 880612 B-1053—3953 672165 672168 B-1054—664739 664742</p> <p>B-1056— B 492001 492004 B 862033 862034 B 860859 860909 1057—450629 450652 B-1059—98822 98827 B 464989 464994</p> <p>B-1060— B 397024 397268 B 464124 464440</p> <p>B-1061— B 531264 531270</p> <p>B-1064— B 876921 876937 B 993554 993750</p> <p>B-1065— B 331758 331763 B 393493 393572</p> <p>B-1066— B 81707 81716 266074 266138 663911</p> <p>B-1067— B 76632 76703 B 579905 579907 B-1068—B 5291 5308 928324 928739</p> <p>B-1069— B 605401 605403 B-1070—205027 205037 172120</p> <p>B-1071— B 103910 103955 B 577021 577025 1072—530644 530672</p> <p>B-1074— B 87423 87429 313732 313738 B 408914 409066</p> <p>B-1076— B 273856 273859 B 490501 490560 632614 897852 897877 B 632964 633000 668527 B-1077—66377 66430 921265 921274</p> <p>B-1082— B 17057 17162 352072 352075 B 745449 745452</p> <p>B-1083— B 39560 39750 B 528001 528081 B 753671 753683</p> <p>B-1087— B 79605 79630 B 366697 (Orig.) 886660 886683</p> <p>B-1088— B 16346 16500 366269 366272 B 415501 415930</p> <p>B-1090— B 62670 62671</p> <p>1091—184737 212955</p> <p>B-1093— B 243185 243189</p> <p>B-1094— B 18671 18730 420891 420921 702301 702310 207558 207561 732486 732540 221259 221267 B-1098—718508 718522</p> <p>B-1098— B 417001 417214 B 520682 520683 B 520689 520690 B 44932 44939 271341 271343 B-1101—434273 434286 B 754724 754749</p> <p>B-1102— B 855041 855048 B 976390 976396 B-1103—B 7706 7791 978126 978166</p> <p>B-1105— B 402001 402026 B 821211 821250</p> <p>B-1108— B 508054 508065 674550 674870</p>	<p>L. 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B-1109— B 109501 109513 B 831744 831750</p> <p>B-1110— B 395432 395604 B 780417 780429 B 951935 951937 B 925504 925509</p> <p>B-1111— B 233536 233545 B 422215 422250 B 407251 407268 B 849656 849659</p> <p>B-1112— B 81683 81730 B 397501 398569 B 38282 832853</p> <p>B-1116— B 47523 47640 B 81915 81921 758116 758124</p> <p>B-1118— B 97426 97427 273274 273282</p> <p>B-1119— B 891706 891747 979579 979589</p> <p>B-1120— B 757719 757741</p> <p>B-1122— B 320106 320120 B 472741 472760 B 609933</p> <p>B-1123— B 220653 220700 706799 706802</p> <p>B-1124— B 36434 36450 B 624619 624626 774526 774536 896915 896944</p> <p>B-1125— B 439135 439154 B 934330 934450</p> <p>B-1126— B 259368 259373 B 599712 599760 831339 831343</p> <p>B-1128— B 84269 84300 B 763420 763488 B 976594 976595 163501 163528</p> <p>B-1129— B 279402 279435 B 350406 350408 394279 394294</p> <p>B-1130— B 305816 306440 B 971440 971444</p> <p>B-1132— B 303390 303396 B 849655 849672</p> <p>B-1133— B 82615 82632 776120 776123 B 877889 877891 991958 991975</p> <p>B-1134— B 29994 30409 B 412708 412737 B 186751 186833</p> <p>B-1136— B 98494 98509</p> <p>B-1137— B 170602 170629 B-1138—306410 306445 424888 424889 B 629126 629208 240091 240125 B-1141—106890 407078 548170 548182</p> <p>B-1142— B 189416 189444 B 690743 690754 893240 893270 B 895296</p> <p>B-1143— B 440103 440138</p> <p>B-1144— B 77732 77734 B 107125 107141 138003 138004 B 181807 181955 275379 275384 372226 372330 B 284603 284629 B 378791 378919 B 408641 408649 227106 227154 607203 607204</p> <p>B-1150— B 888303 888321 B 152684 152696</p> <p>B-1152— B 46373 46418 B 428493 467155 B 121811 121839 B 187920 187941</p> <p>B-1156— B 840968 840978</p> <p>B-1157— B 735801 735802 B 808663 808675</p> <p>B-1159— B 127895 128666 444783 444841 B 499917 499940</p> <p>B-1160— B 950392 950417</p> <p>B-1161— B 406636 406775 B 732381</p> <p>B-1162— B 104644 104700 B 408751 408786 B 855074 855077</p> <p>B-1166— B 462751 462760 B 650934 651000 B 61501 61510 74401 74405 B 84301 84310 126001 126008</p> <p>B-1169— B 223431 223442 B 223401 223530</p> <p>B-1171— B 352043 352051 B 965274 965317</p> <p>B-1172— B 102462 102466 173390 173470 B 411601 411626 624944 624946</p>	<p>L. U. B-1174— 515251 515261 809993 810009</p> <p>B-1175— B 223240 223267 B 430852 430853</p> <p>B-1176— B 864148 864154 B 950604 950622</p> <p>B-1177— B 512836 512960 B 955916 955921</p> <p>B-1178— B 532091 532028 B 484975 485006 B 758636 758647</p> <p>B-1182— B 37806 37829 512504 512508 558495 558505 B 940 980 B 419892 419912</p> <p>B-1183— B 442577 442652 B 602251 602257 B-1186—253891 254040 290592 290626 581514 581548</p> <p>B-1188— B 443027 443080 714846 714853 785851</p> <p>B-1190— B 110489 110513 803194 803215 B 963973 963977 B-1191—114954 114982 B 189135 189181 B 367892 367893</p> <p>B-1192— B 85347 85357 63721 63750 609504 609510 646501 646512 767187 767200</p> <p>B-1195— B 221251 221334 B 222460 222750 B 817821 817842</p> <p>B-1197— B 29011 29104 B 500464 500470</p> <p>B-1198— B 178161 178460 B 974173 974174 B-1199—975082 975915 885036</p> <p>B-1202— B 71247 71452 B 837089 837091 B 350351 350356 152891 152984 723446 723419 793730 793743 725675 725700</p> <p>B-1208— B 219304 219433 B 627858 B 849101 849104 961799 961845 B 478201 478218 B 629041 629042 913908 913946 647393 769021 769047 213438 B 10717 10735 655095 655097 146031 146071 656178 656178 910555 910559 136225 136240 652929 652930 324588 324600 582001 582003 662055 662059 895744 895790 918871 918999 105808 105810 B 394416 394493 B 528919 528920 666251 666253 924075 924091 245 252</p> <p>B-1231— B 85007 85074 113791 113835 B 600640 600649 626046 626061 B 210093 210098 121763 121788 222225 222263</p> <p>B-1237— B 102943 102981</p> <p>B-1238— B 113666 113660 B 824623 824636</p> <p>B-1239— B 703632 703641</p> <p>B-1242— B 192653 192657 B 390074 390143 B-1243—318961 318962 B 770510 770523 B-1244—80317 80332 B-1245—18091 18180 19831 20227 B 170314 170319 B 198705 198721 B 300350 300356 B 303001 303012 B 346318 346340 B 350251 350277 B 360091 360091 B 371287 371250 B 371287 371250 468424 468437 B 578756 578957 B 691418 691429 B 880941 881243 B 881762 881968 B 957719 957888 B 974821 974873</p> <p>B-1246— B 460564 460727 B 949528 949529</p> <p>B-1247— B 360658 360659 B 639065 639065 687707 687708 746660 746735</p> <p>B-1248— B 61355 61380</p>	<p>L. 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—*Judge Learned Hand*